

INTERNATIONAL

**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

ODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS
Temp. 59-64 (15-18). Tomorrow rain.
Today's temp. 57-61 (14-16). LONDON Cloudy,
sunny rain. Temp. 61-63 (15-17). TOMORROW
Cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 59-61 (15-16). CHAN-
CELLA ROME: ROMA: Temp. 63-67
64, NEW YORK: Temp. 63-65 (15-16).
Yesterday's temp. 64-65 (15-16).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	50 S.
Belgium	12 B.F.T.	Liberia	12 B.F.T.
Denmark	62 S.	Morocco	12 B.F.T.
Egypt	11 P.	Netherlands	1 P.
Finland	11 P.	Norway	22 S.K.R.
France	140 Fr.	Portugal	6 S.C.
Germany	10 P.	Romania	35 P.M.
Greece	10 P.	Sweden	125 S.K.R.
India	Rs. 3.00	Turkey	T. 15
Iran	25 D.	U.S. Military	\$2.00
Iraq	100 Liv.	Yugoslavia	6 D.

27,928

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1972

Established 1887



Associated Press
LEASED—Arab terrorist, involved in killing of Jewish athletes in Olympics, boarded plane with plainclothes policeman yesterday at Munich airport. Terrorists were sent to Yugoslavia and turned over to hijackers who seized plane over Turkey.

Hijackers Kill Ticket Agent in U.S., Force Airliner to Fly to Havana

MAMI, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Four men, including a father and son, wanted for murder, shot their way aboard an Eastern Airlines plane in Houston today, killing one employee, wounding another and hijacking the plane. Its 40 occupants to Havana, Va., Trust Co., in which the four of the four gunmen, FBI

ar Clermont-Ferrand

9 Killed, 9 Survive Crash of French Domestic Airliner

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Oct. 29 (Reuters)—Nine persons died in an air crash near here yesterday night after crashing a mountain side in the plane's wreckage a mountainside before rescue teams reached them. One person died on the way hospital and 58 persons were killed when the plane, on a flight from Lyons, hit a mountain. The aircraft, a Vickers Viscount of the French domestic airline Inter, crashed about 35 miles east of Clermont-Ferrand, central France. More than 2,000 rescue workers, digging in fog and rain, were led by farmers, who saw the

At Low Altitude
A plane lost radio contact Clermont-Ferrand's airport minutes before it was due and, in poor visibility, flew away from the airport at low altitude, hit a steep slope, but there was no explosion nor a fire. Of the first rescuers to the scene later said that

a 5-year-old boy had been among those found alive. "That kid was incredible," the rescuer said. "He called out to us: 'My name is Sylvain Monthonneux. I'm 5 years old and I live in Grenoble. That's all I know.'" Another passenger who survived a 58-year-old wine merchant, Marcel Dellevoix, said: "We had fastened our seat belts ready to land when I felt the plane go into a dive. I undid my seat belt and was thrown clear when we hit the ground."

"I followed the progress of the search on a radio. I knew there were 2,000 men looking for us but I didn't know where we were." It was a dark night, it was rainy, foggy and very cold. Every few minutes I shouted out "Help" to guide the police."

The crash, the first involving an airliner in France this year, was the second for Air Inter since the state-backed company was formed nine years ago. In 1965, an Air Inter crash killed 15 persons.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

sources said, were identified as Charles A. Tuller, 48, a former De-

partment executive, and his 19-year-old son Bryan.

The Tullers were charged with

murder and attempted bank robbery in the unsuccessful holdup last Wednesday at the Arlington, Va., Trust Co., in which the

bank manager and a policeman were slain.

The FBI said the Tullers were identified from pictures taken of the hijackers.

The Boeing-727 rolled up to

Gate 46 at Miami International

Airport this afternoon with several bullet holes in the viewing window of the main entrance.

Two gunshots had penetrated the door itself.

Former astronaut Frank Borrelli, 46, vice-president, met the captain, L.E. Hines, of Atlanta, as he stepped off the aircraft and accompanied him, escorted by U.S. Customs and FBI agents. The FBI agents interrogated the crew and passengers before they were permitted to speak to newsmen.

With Yugoslav permission granted, an executive jet took off from Munich with the three commandos on board. It landed here a short while later, and only then did the hijacked plane, running low on fuel, set down once again. It had circled Zagreb airport for two hours while waiting for the prisoners to arrive.

After negotiations between the hijackers and the Germans, the three commandos walked from the executive jet to the three-engine Boeing-727, a short-range aircraft.

The hijackers then, broke a

pledge to free the passengers im-

mediately in exchange for the three imprisoned Arabs. Instead they promised to release them as soon as they reached an uniden-

tified destination, which turned out to be Tripoli.

The Middle East News Agency said the passengers and crew of the hijacked jet decided to spend the night in Tripoli "as guests of the Libyan Airlines."

It quoted West German Ambas-

sador Günther Arntz as say-

tified destination, which turned out to be Tripoli.

The Middle East News Agency said the passengers and crew of the hijacked jet decided to spend the night in Tripoli "as guests of the Libyan Airlines."

It quoted West German Ambas-

sador Günther Arntz as say-

ing Libyan authorities gave the passengers and crew the choice of either staying overnight or flying out of Libya, and they decided to stay.

All passengers were in good condition, he said.

A flight control officer here who negotiated with the hijackers

by radio said no one entered or left the Boeing during its one-hour-and-43-minute stopover in Zagreb except the three freed Arabs.

"Nobody took any food or anything else aboard the plane," he said.

During the Zagreb exchange

the hijacked jetliner stopped at the end of Pleso airport's only runway, Belgrade radio said.

The Condor jet carrying the three Arab prisoners stood in front of the airport terminal, the radio said.

Blazing floodlights glinted off the rain-soaked apron as officials prepared for the exchange.

No police or soldiers were visible on the runway, but the radio quoted airport officials as saying "special measures of precaution have been taken."

The airport, eight miles southwest of Zagreb, was closed to all traffic.

Chancellor Willy Brandt himself presided over an emergency meeting of key cabinet ministers in Bonn today that took decisions on how to handle the hijack.

When the Boeing arrived over Munich at 12:15 p.m. today, Bavarian police told the hijackers by radio that it would take at least 90 minutes to assemble the three Arab prisoners at the airport. The prisoners were scattered among three Bavarian jails awaiting trial, and police sent helicopters to pick them up.

The hijackers then ordered the Boeing pilot to fly back to Zagreb and keep circling while they negotiated over the radio with German officials.

The three Arabs released today gave their names as Ibrahim Badran, 20, Abdel Kadir el Duswy, 21, and Samer Mohammed Abdullah, 22.

Today's hijack was the second to hit Lufthansa. In February this year Arab guerrillas hijacked a Lufthansa jet on a flight from Tokyo to Frankfurt and forced it to land at Aden. Among the 173 passengers aboard was Joseph P. Kennedy, 19, year-old son of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy.

The Arabs released the plane and all passengers in return for a ransom of five million dollars paid by the Germans.

In the Munich Olympics tragedy eight Arabs forced their way into the Israeli athletes' quarters at the Olympic Village, killed two Israelis and seized nine as hostages. They demanded the release of 200 Arabs held in Israeli jails.

In a police ambush that followed at Munich's Fuerstenfeldbruck military airfield, the remaining nine Israeli hostages, five Arabs and a West German police sergeant died and the three Arabs freed today were captured.



Associated Press
Negotiating team talking to hijackers by radio in Zagreb control tower yesterday.

Israel Condemns Germany's 'Surrender'

JERUSALEM, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Israel today condemned as a "terrible deed" West Germany's surrender to the threats of Arab guerrilla hijackers by freeing three Arabs accused of killing 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics.

It said that the act of surrender was a dangerous precedent that cannot be forgiven.

The remarks were made by Israel Galli, a minister without portfolio and Premier Golda Meir's closest adviser. Mr. Galli spoke shortly after a cabinet meeting at which Mrs. Meir said that Israel's ambassador to Bonn had been instructed to urge the West German government not to give in to the hijackers' demands.

"This surrender to the threats of Black September terrorists is a terrible deed from every aspect," Mr. Galli said. "It is an act that could

not be condoned in whatever country it might have occurred—but, particularly, in Germany so soon after the abhorrent murders of Sept. 5 [at the Olympic Games].

It is astonishing that no real attempt was made to thwart the Arab terrorists in their act.

To give in to them is dangerous in the international context and as a precedent and certainly cannot be forgiven from the Jewish and Israeli viewpoint.

A similar situation arose two years ago when guerrillas hijacked three airliners to a desert strip in Jordan. They obtained the release of three Arab commandos in Munich, Palestinian woman guerrilla Leila Khaled from a British prison and three other Arab commandos held by the Swiss.

In February, the West German government paid a \$5-million ransom to Palestinian guerrillas to free a hijacked Lufthansa plane.

Talks Are Expected in Paris Soon; Pact Won't Be Initiated Tomorrow

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Another round of negotiations between presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese Le Duc Tho is expected soon in Paris to try to complete an Indochina accord by

signing a final draft, perhaps after a stopover in Washington. Not

until that process is completed,

according to present planning in Washington, would there be a formal accord ceremony.

This timetable would virtually preclude completing the process by the U.S. election day, Nov. 7.

The United States will send neither Mr. Kissinger nor Secretary of State William P. Rogers to Paris Tuesday to initial the proposed draft accord, or sign it, sources said.

Instead, it was said, the United States will proceed with its announced plan for further negotiations to make "six or seven" point accord in the pending nine-point accord which was made public by North Vietnam in summary form on Thursday.

North Vietnam's spokesman in Paris, Nguyen Thanh Le, said on Friday that his government will "insist" that the original agreement be signed Tuesday. Afterward, he said, Mr. Kissinger could "discuss other matters" if he wishes.

The new nation would have one flag, one capital, one presidential body and unified legislative, executive and judicial authorities. The new Yemini state would have an area of 253,000 square miles and a population of about seven million.

The agreement ended a war between the two states that began on Sept. 26. An Arab League mediation team had persuaded the two sides to meet and talk about a merger under League auspices.

The new nation would have one flag, one capital, one presidential body and unified legislative, executive and judicial authorities. The new Yemini state would have an area of 253,000 square miles and a population of about seven million.

The Nixon administration, however, sees no need to take such a course, sources said, and White House planning is based not on what Hanoi's spokesman says in Paris, but on continuing private communications between Washington and Hanoi. The U.S. position is that there is no need for "initializing" at this point, because Mr. Kissinger's press conference on Thursday "affirmed" the accord that he secretly negotiated with Le Duc Tho.

The White House, as customary, will not discuss in advance when Mr. Kissinger will go to Paris for his expected meeting with Le Duc Tho.

Communists Hold 7 Hamlets Near Saigon as Attacks Rise

From WIRE

SAIGON, Oct. 29.—Communist attacks rose this weekend to the highest level in two years, a South Vietnamese military spokesman said. Communist troops entered a village seven miles from Saigon and severed Highway 1, South Vietnam's main road, on both sides of the capital.

The spokesman said 138 Communists attacked unsuccessfully today, these reports said.

The Communist drive was said to represent no major threat to Saigon itself, although unconfirmed reports said government forces feared an attack on the western suburb of Phu Lam.

The assaults on the hamlets—northwest, north and northeast of Saigon—were mainly by small units, 30 to 100 Communists, Saigon's officers said.

Communist forces also fired at least 36 rockets into airports at two of South Vietnam's major cities yesterday, field reports said. With a peace settlement seemingly imminent, both sides were hurrying to bring in military equipment before this is forbidden by truce terms.

At Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport, seven armored vehicles from the United States rolled off the ramp of a cargo plane.

The air base at Da Nang and Pleiku were those hit by rockets during the night. According to the Saigon and U.S. commands, 28 rockets struck the Da Nang base. Four U.S. servicemen and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International
OOD HANDS—Five-year-old Sylvain Monthonneux embraced by his mother yesterday after the child survived plane crash in France Friday that killed 59 of 68 aboard.

Final U.S.-Hanoi Talks Regarded as Subject

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Soviet Ambassador Piotr Abramov spent an hour with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann yesterday discussing the Vietnam situation.

The Foreign Ministry said that the ambassador, a member of the Communist party's Central Committee, had asked for the visit, which was believed to concern efforts to arrange the additional "final" negotiating session requested by Washington before signing a cease-fire.

Approached at a Chinese Embassy reception Friday night, Mr. Abramov said that he thought further talks were necessary. This echoes reports in Moscow that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin was urging Hanoi to agree to one

more round of talks on the cease-fire agreement.

French sources, who had been extremely reticent during the early stages of secret negotiations, have begun to emphasize recently the important role Paris has played in arranging the American-North Vietnamese talks.

France Willing

There were reliable indications that France was prepared to accept the chairmanship of a newly constituted international control commission that would be established by a special international conference convoked in Paris 30 days after a cease-fire.

According to French sources, there has been agreement by both sides in the Vietnam war that India, which chairs the existing but ineffective three-member

commission, should be dropped from the group.

Canada and Poland, the other two current members, would be continued along with others, probably Britain and an Asian country. The Viet Cong have expressed opposition to the inclusion of Japan.

Current plans are that the conference members should be the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the IndoChinese belligerents and other countries that participated in the 1962 Geneva conference on Laos.

Chinese Embassy officials here said that they had no information on whether Peking will agree to attend the conference, as it did in 1962, or to join the control commission, as French sources said they had reason to expect.

But Chinese participation is considered essential and there has been no repetition lately of Peking's earlier opposition to a conference or to international supervision of IndoChina peace agreements.

Peaking Hesitant

Western experts said they believed that Peking was no longer eager to see a rapid Communist take-over in Vietnam that would inevitably give Hanoi dominance over all IndoChina. According to these experts, Peking now considers Hanoi relatively pro-Soviet and is worried that strong Soviet influence might spread throughout IndoChina.

In practice, Saigon could also delay the choice of its membership for many months, the sources said. North Vietnam had held out for a large council, while the United States wanted fewer than a dozen members representing all three factions.

The Soviet Union plans to take part in an international aid program for the reconstruction of North Vietnam. Mr. Abramov said that the United States, the Soviet Union and "many other countries" would contribute to the program.

The North Vietnamese spokesman here, Nguyen Thanh Le, hinted Friday that the amount and form of aid to be provided North Vietnam by the United States was one of the concrete points already settled in the cease-fire agreement negotiated by presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and the North Vietnamese negotiator, Le Duc Tho.

Accordingly, in the Kissinger version of the text, it is called a simple "administrative structure," but the Vietnamese words used by Hanoi describe it as a "structure of power."

The Communists had wanted the council not only to handle preparations for the organization of elections—which the United States accepted—but also to have authority to arbitrate in disputes, involving freedom of speech, press and movement.

The fourth sticky point which Xuan Thuy alluded to Thursday concerns resupply of armament after the cease-fire on a strict one-for-one basis. Although the United States has been unable to interrupt North Vietnamese arms supplies along the Ho Chi Minh Trail and theoretically would have similar difficulties in policing them after a cease-fire, it is the Communists who are worried about American cheating to help Saigon militarily, the sources said.

In practice, the Communists are well aware that Saigon will be able to veto any efforts to free the political prisoners, including leading neutrals and thousands of Viet Cong cadre, for at least three months, if not longer.

The sources also revealed that the draft accord reflected American wishes in denying detailed and concrete powers to the National Council of Reconciliation and National Concord. This tripartite body, with equal Viet Cong, Saigon and neutralist represen-

tation, is only vaguely defined in the full accord and once again its exact composition and scope are to be decided by the PRG and South Vietnamese governments.

In practice, Saigon could also delay the choice of its membership for many months, the sources said. North Vietnam had held out for a large council, while the United States wanted fewer than a dozen members representing all three factions.

The Soviet Union plans to take part in an international aid program for the reconstruction of North Vietnam. Mr. Abramov said that the United States, the Soviet Union and "many other countries" would contribute to the program.

The North Vietnamese spokesman here, Nguyen Thanh Le, hinted Friday that the amount and form of aid to be provided North Vietnam by the United States was one of the concrete points already settled in the cease-fire agreement negotiated by presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and the North Vietnamese negotiator, Le Duc Tho.

Mr. Le said that all the details of the agreement would be published when it was signed, which provoked speculation here that this may be one reason why Washington would prefer to delay signature until after the American elections on Nov. 7.

The Communists had wanted the council not only to handle preparations for the organization of elections—which the United States accepted—but also to have authority to arbitrate in disputes, involving freedom of speech, press and movement.

The fourth sticky point which Xuan Thuy alluded to Thursday concerns resupply of armament after the cease-fire on a strict one-for-one basis. Although the United States has been unable to interrupt North Vietnamese arms supplies along the Ho Chi Minh Trail and theoretically would have similar difficulties in policing them after a cease-fire, it is the Communists who are worried about American cheating to help Saigon militarily, the sources said.

Accordingly, in the Kissinger version of the text, it is called a simple "administrative structure," but the Vietnamese words used by Hanoi describe it as a "structure of power."

The Communists had wanted the council not only to handle preparations for the organization of elections—which the United States accepted—but also to have authority to arbitrate in disputes, involving freedom of speech, press and movement.

The fourth sticky point which Xuan Thuy alluded to Thursday concerns resupply of armament after the cease-fire on a strict one-for-one basis. Although the United States has been unable to interrupt North Vietnamese arms supplies along the Ho Chi Minh Trail and theoretically would have similar difficulties in policing them after a cease-fire, it is the Communists who are worried about American cheating to help Saigon militarily, the sources said.

In practice, the Communists are well aware that Saigon will be able to veto any efforts to free the political prisoners, including leading neutrals and thousands of Viet Cong cadre, for at least three months, if not longer.

The sources also revealed that the draft accord reflected American wishes in denying detailed and concrete powers to the National Council of Reconciliation and National Concord. This tripartite body, with equal Viet Cong, Saigon and neutralist represen-

tation, is only vaguely defined in the full accord and once again its exact composition and scope are to be decided by the PRG and South Vietnamese governments.

In practice, Saigon could also delay the choice of its membership for many months, the sources said. North Vietnam had held out for a large council, while the United States wanted fewer than a dozen members representing all three factions.

The Soviet Union plans to take part in an international aid program for the reconstruction of North Vietnam. Mr. Abramov said that the United States, the Soviet Union and "many other countries" would contribute to the program.

The North Vietnamese spokesman here, Nguyen Thanh Le, hinted Friday that the amount and form of aid to be provided North Vietnam by the United States was one of the concrete points already settled in the cease-fire agreement negotiated by presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and the North Vietnamese negotiator, Le Duc Tho.

Mr. Le said that all the details of the agreement would be published when it was signed, which provoked speculation here that this may be one reason why Washington would prefer to delay signature until after the American elections on Nov. 7.

The Communists had wanted the council not only to handle preparations for the organization of elections—which the United States accepted—but also to have authority to arbitrate in disputes, involving freedom of speech, press and movement.

The fourth sticky point which Xuan Thuy alluded to Thursday concerns resupply of armament after the cease-fire on a strict one-for-one basis. Although the United States has been unable to interrupt North Vietnamese arms supplies along the Ho Chi Minh Trail and theoretically would have similar difficulties in policing them after a cease-fire, it is the Communists who are worried about American cheating to help Saigon militarily, the sources said.

Accordingly, in the Kissinger version of the text, it is called a simple "administrative structure," but the Vietnamese words used by Hanoi describe it as a "structure of power."

The Communists had wanted the council not only to handle preparations for the organization of elections—which the United States accepted—but also to have authority to arbitrate in disputes, involving freedom of speech, press and movement.

The fourth sticky point which Xuan Thuy alluded to Thursday concerns resupply of armament after the cease-fire on a strict one-for-one basis. Although the United States has been unable to interrupt North Vietnamese arms supplies along the Ho Chi Minh Trail and theoretically would have similar difficulties in policing them after a cease-fire, it is the Communists who are worried about American cheating to help Saigon militarily, the sources said.

In practice, the Communists are well aware that Saigon will be able to veto any efforts to free the political prisoners, including leading neutrals and thousands of Viet Cong cadre, for at least three months, if not longer.

The sources also revealed that the draft accord reflected American wishes in denying detailed and concrete powers to the National Council of Reconciliation and National Concord. This tripartite body, with equal Viet Cong, Saigon and neutralist represen-

tation, is only vaguely defined in the full accord and once again its exact composition and scope are to be decided by the PRG and South Vietnamese governments.

In practice, Saigon could also delay the choice of its membership for many months, the sources said. North Vietnam had held out for a large council, while the United States wanted fewer than a dozen members representing all three factions.

The Soviet Union plans to take part in an international aid program for the reconstruction of North Vietnam. Mr. Abramov said that the United States, the Soviet Union and "many other countries" would contribute to the program.

The North Vietnamese spokesman here, Nguyen Thanh Le, hinted Friday that the amount and form of aid to be provided North Vietnam by the United States was one of the concrete points already settled in the cease-fire agreement negotiated by presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and the North Vietnamese negotiator, Le Duc Tho.

Mr. Le said that all the details of the agreement would be published when it was signed, which provoked speculation here that this may be one reason why Washington would prefer to delay signature until after the American elections on Nov. 7.

The Communists had wanted the council not only to handle preparations for the organization of elections—which the United States accepted—but also to have authority to arbitrate in disputes, involving freedom of speech, press and movement.

The fourth sticky point which Xuan Thuy alluded to Thursday concerns resupply of armament after the cease-fire on a strict one-for-one basis. Although the United States has been unable to interrupt North Vietnamese arms supplies along the Ho Chi Minh Trail and theoretically would have similar difficulties in policing them after a cease-fire, it is the Communists who are worried about American cheating to help Saigon militarily, the sources said.

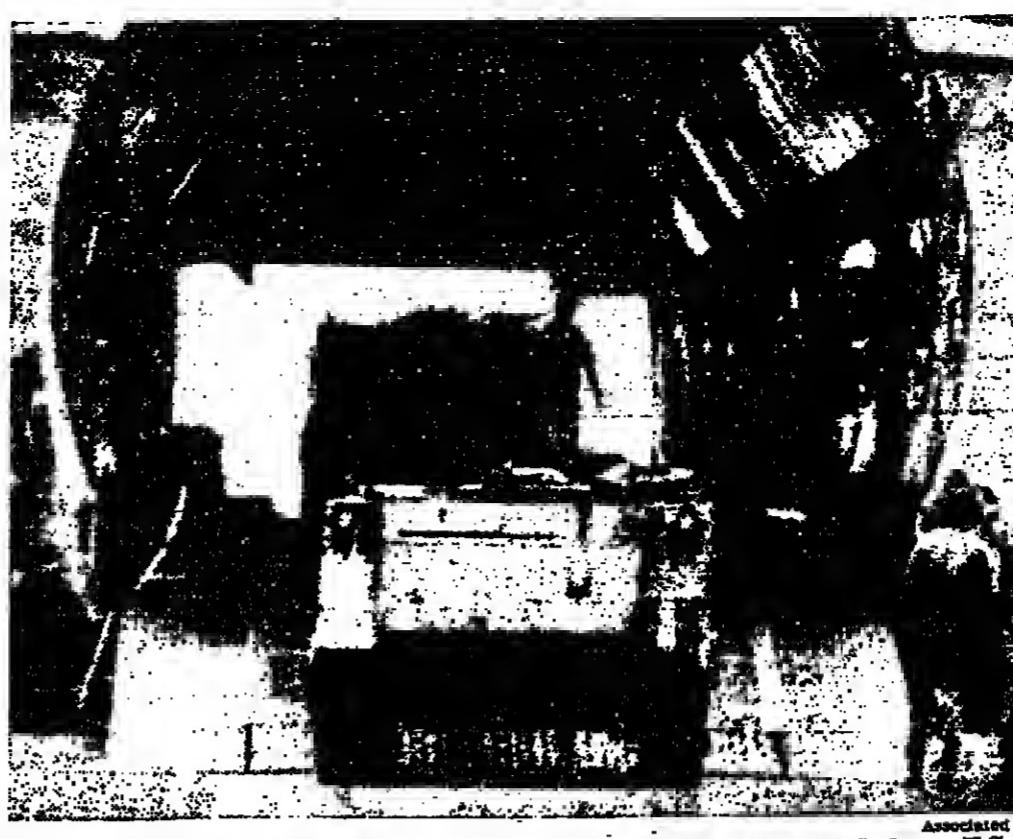
Accordingly, in the Kissinger version of the text, it is called a simple "administrative structure," but the Vietnamese words used by Hanoi describe it as a "structure of power."

The Communists had wanted the council not only to handle preparations for the organization of elections—which the United States accepted—but also to have authority to arbitrate in disputes, involving freedom of speech, press and movement.

The fourth sticky point which Xuan Thuy alluded to Thursday concerns resupply of armament after the cease-fire on a strict one-for-one basis. Although the United States has been unable to interrupt North Vietnamese arms supplies along the Ho Chi Minh Trail and theoretically would have similar difficulties in policing them after a cease-fire, it is the Communists who are worried about American cheating to help Saigon militarily, the sources said.

In practice, the Communists are well aware that Saigon will be able to veto any efforts to free the political prisoners, including leading neutrals and thousands of Viet Cong cadre, for at least three months, if not longer.

The sources also revealed that the draft accord reflected American wishes in denying detailed and concrete powers to the National Council of Reconciliation and National Concord. This tripartite body, with equal Viet Cong, Saigon and neutralist represen-



Associated Press
QUICK DELIVERY—Armored carriers for South Vietnam unloaded from U.S. cargo plane at Saigon airbase Saturday as part of a stepped-up program before a cease-fire.

South Vietnam Sends Envoys To 11 Nations to Explain Policy

By Thomas W. Lippman

SAIGON, Oct. 29 (WP)—South Vietnam took the diplomatic initiative yesterday in its campaign against the joint North Vietnamese-U.S. peace agreement, dispatching emissaries to 11 Southeast Asian and Pacific nations to explain the Saigon government's position in the negotiations.

Three high-ranking diplomats—Ambassador to Washington Tran Kim Phuong, chief delegate to the Paris peace talks Pham Dang Lam and President Nguyen Van Thieu's special assistant for foreign affairs, Nguyen Phu Duc, set out on a mission aimed at demonstrating that South Vietnam is not the principal obstacle to peace in Southeast Asia.

It is considered likely that they will be the bearers of this blunt message from President Thieu: The U.S.-North Vietnam agreement will pave the way for a Communist takeover in South Vietnam, and other countries should decide whether that is in their interests and act accordingly.

All three diplomats attended meetings last week with White House foreign-policy adviser Henry Kissinger in which Mr. Kissinger is believed here to have been putting pressure on Mr. Thieu to accept the terms of the Hanoi-Washington accord.

There were clear indications that the postwar aid program would be worked out carefully on a multilateral basis so as to avoid the attachment of one-way strings, although the United States undoubtedly would be the major contributor.

The fourth sticky point which Xuan Thuy alluded to Thursday concerns resupply of armament after the cease-fire on a strict one-for-one basis. Although the United States has been unable to interrupt North Vietnamese arms supplies along the Ho Chi Minh Trail and theoretically would have similar difficulties in policing them after a cease-fire, it is the Communists who are worried about American cheating to help Saigon militarily, the sources said.

Accordingly, in the Kissinger version of the text, it is called a simple "administrative structure," but the Vietnamese words used by Hanoi describe it as a "structure of power."

The Communists had wanted the council not only to handle preparations for the organization of elections—which the United States accepted—but also to have authority to arbitrate in disputes, involving freedom of speech, press and movement.

The fourth sticky point which Xuan Thuy alluded to Thursday concerns resupply of armament after the cease-fire on a strict one-for-one basis. Although the United States has been unable to interrupt North Vietnamese arms supplies along the Ho Chi Minh Trail and theoretically would have similar difficulties in policing them after a cease-fire, it is the Communists who are worried about American cheating to help Saigon militarily, the sources said.

In practice, the Communists are well aware that Saigon will be able to veto any efforts to free the political prisoners, including leading neutrals and thousands of Viet Cong cadre, for at least three months, if not longer.

The sources also revealed that the draft accord reflected American wishes in denying detailed and concrete powers to the National Council of Reconciliation and National Concord. This tripartite body, with equal Viet Cong, Saigon and neutralist represen-

Gen. Taylor Sees Truce Difficulties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP)—Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former U.S. ambassador to Saigon and former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Friday his studies in the 1960s indicated it would take six months to establish an adequately supervised cease-fire in Vietnam.

"The idea of pulling together a cease-fire in 24 or 48 hours," he said, "is absolute nonsense."

Having witnessed a relaxation of tensions between East and West, Japan will turn its attention to the economic inquiries of North and South, particularly with regard to the developing nations of Southeast Asia.

Japan will assume greater responsibilities for stabilizing international trade and other economic exchanges and will shift its efforts from industrial expansion to improving the livelihood of its people.

Mr. Tanaka will aggressively push his plan for redistributing people and industry from Japan's Pacific seaboard into other regions.

The government will press for new pollution controls, a pension system for the aged, a five-day work week, instead of the present six days, and the stabilization of prices, which have been rising steadily for more than 10 years.

Mr. Tanaka's address, while couched in generalities, was notable for its fresh, dynamic tone, in marked contrast to the repetitiveness and platitudes of the former premier, Eisaku Sato, in the last few years of his administration.

Mr. Tanaka did not mention the possibility that he would dissolve parliament and call a general election. But most politicians here are expecting such a move in mid-November and elections around Dec. 10.

Mr. Tanaka's policy of maneuvering Japan in relation to the United States, China and the Soviet Union has become manifest in recent months. But his emphasis on Japan's policy toward developing nations is new.

"In today's international society," he said, "we are seeing a situation in which the confrontation between East and West is being liquidated and we must take up the question of North and South."

The newspaper denounced the U.S. allegation that there is a "misunderstanding" and "difficulties in Saigon." The difficulties in Saigon are obviously a mere pretext to block the restoration of peace," the paper declared.

The broadcast declared:

"The Provisional Revolutionary Government sternly indicted the United States' lack of seriousness and goodwill, sternly unmasked the Nixon administration's scheme of prolonging the talks to deceive public opinion and its use of the Saigon puppet administration for continuation of the war of aggression."

Waiting for Sign

"In vain, the aggressors are waiting for an indication that the offensive has run its course. U.S. bombs and bullets cannot save the puppet regular [South Vietnamese] army troops... U.S. bombs and bullets cannot check

"By countering the legitimate aspirations for peace and the sacred national sentiment of his compatriots, Nguyen Van Thieu is spurned and sternly opposed by the entire people."

The newspaper denounced the U.S. allegation that there is a "misunderstanding" and "difficulties in Saigon." The difficulties in Saigon are obviously a mere pretext to block the restoration of peace," the paper declared.

The broadcast declared:

"As a stooge of the United States," it asked, "how can [South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu] then violate U.S. policy?"

"The more fascist it becomes, the more the puppet administration is isolated. Its hysterical vituperations are only intended to hide its panic," the newspaper said.

"By countering the legitimate aspirations for peace and the sacred national sentiment of his compatriots, Nguyen Van Thieu is spurned and sternly opposed by the entire people."

The newspaper denounced the U.S. allegation that there is a "misunderstanding" and "difficulties in Saigon." The difficulties in Saigon are obviously a mere pretext to block the restoration of peace," the paper declared.

The broadcast declared:

"The more fascist it becomes, the more the puppet administration is isolated. Its hysterical vituperations are only intended to hide its panic," the newspaper said.

"By countering the legitimate aspirations for peace and the sacred national sentiment of his compatriots, Nguyen Van Thieu is spurned and sternly opposed by the entire people."

The newspaper denounced the U.S. allegation that there is a "misunder

For Stumping Ohio, Michigan

Nixon, in Radio Broadcast, Pleads Anti-Amnesty Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—In a nationwide radio address, the pledge he made to other of a soldier killed in President Nixon said to serve will be no amnesty for "deserters" after r.

"Mr. Nixon signed through Ohio and Michigan yesterday, campaigning on pocketbook issues, busing and draft dodgers."

Panning during a four-hour motorcycle through a dozen northern Ohio cities, Mr. Nixon also reported "very significant progress" in the Vietnam peace talks and predicted they "will come out all right."

He hit on the law-and-order theme too, saying at one stop, "It makes my blood boil" to see "scruffy-looking people . . . splitting on policemen and calling them pigs."

The President returned to Washington last night. Sheriff's officers estimated that more than a quarter-million people lined Mr. Nixon's nearly 100-mile motorcycle route, which meandered from blue-collar Cleveland suburbs through the Ohio countryside to the industrial city of Warren.

Along the way, the President embraced the candidacy of local Republican nominees, especially incumbent members of Congress. Then he made a quickly arranged flight to Saginaw, Mich., to plug for the re-election of Senate Republican Whip Robert P. Griffin, in a tight race where busing is a major issue.

Addressing a Saginaw Airport crowd estimated at 12,000, Mr. Nixon said he needs Sen. Griffin in the Senate to help fight off programs to "bus children away from their homes to schools across town." The President also referred to economic advances he said have been made during his term.

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, was taking a brief rest from campaigning. Only a Sunday television interview, on ABC's "Issues and Answers," was on the Vice-President's schedule until he begins his final week of campaigning Tuesday.

Mr. Agnew told a rally in his home state of Maryland Friday night that the American people "are going to see that Richard Nixon has four more years of accomplishment."

on Announces He Will Sign Landmark Consumer Measure

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he will sign a landmark consumer bill setting safety standards for electrical appliances, lawn-mowers and other consumer products which maim and injure millions of people each year.

bill is by far the most important consumer measure passed Congress this year, but it follows several major ways from administration recommendations, here had been speculation Nixon would pocket veto it. However, Mr. Nixon, in announcing the signing of nearly dozen bills yesterday, said despite differences from administration proposals, the new bill "answers a long-standing need and I am happy to give approval."

Second major bill whose fate is uncertain, Mr. Nixon declared that he will sign the Control Act of 1972. It is the Environmental Protection Agency to set limits on permitted from trucks, railroad trains, autos, motor vehicles, jackhammers, air compressors and a variety of other contributing to the environment.

Administering presidential signature bills to:

wide 12 extra weeks of payment benefits for about 10 million workers in high-growth states, at a federal

After Ignoring Campaign

Moscow Reveals a Leaning Towards Nixon

By Hedrick Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI)—After entirely ignoring the presidential campaign, the Soviet press has blossomed with electric heat indicating Moscow is closer to its lot with Nixon.

use, there have been hints in the controlled Soviet media endorsing the Nixon campaign.

Some articles evince some sharp cuts in defense and even preference for the McGovern's position Vietnam war, his defense emphasis on economic social reform, his with what the Soviet media to call "the progressive American society. The newspaper Nefilaya symbolically termed him the campaign's "little man," while



FBI Stops Gathering Data On Candidates for Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI)—L. Patrick Gray 3d, the acting director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, disclosed Friday that for 22 years the bureau had been compiling "biographical data" on major congressional candidates. He said he was ending the practice immediately.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Gray said that the program has been a routine part of the bureau's congressional relations program and was later used to assist the FBI in investigating leads regarding threats to members of Congress.

He explained that he was terminating the program to prevent its "misinterpretation" as investigations of the candidates themselves, including incumbents.

Confirmation of Reports

The announcement was the first official acknowledgement that such files have existed but critics of J. Edgar Hoover, the late FBI director, contended for years that the bureau kept such files.

The critics alleged that the files contained at least some information not readily available from published sources for potential use in influencing congressional votes on the bureau's annual appropriations.

Mr. Gray said that under the program, which had "just come to my attention," agents at FBI headquarters here had since 1950, "as a matter of routine practice, gathered biographical data on major candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate."

He said that he was ending the practice after concluding that "such a program is not essential to FBI operations" and that it could be "misinterpreted easily as a program to investigate congressmen and congressional candidates."

In the future, Mr. Gray added, the only instances in which the FBI would investigate congressmen would be those in which a member was alleged to have violated a federal law or was being considered for a top-level government appointment, both of which are part of the bureau's normal role.

Mr. Gray's statement did not make it clear whether the files on representatives and senators already assembled at the bureau's headquarters would be destroyed. An FBI spokesman refused to comment, saying he could not go beyond Mr. Gray's remarks. Attempts to reach Mr. Gray were unsuccessful.

The acting director's statement said that, while the program was in effect, agents had been authorized to gather data only from "readily available published

sources" such as newspapers, magazines, campaign literature and "various reference publications."

The initial purpose of the program, Mr. Gray said, was "to provide briefing material for FBI officials who might desire it before making a call on a newly elected congressman or senator."

It later became apparent, he said, that such information would also be useful in following investigative leads" arising from threats or offenses against members or members-elect of Congress.

He explained that he was terminating the program to prevent its "misinterpretation" as investigations of the candidates themselves, including incumbents.

Confirmation of Reports

The announcement was the

first official acknowledgement

that such files have exis-

t-

ed

but

critics

of

J. Edgar Hoover,

the

late

FBI

dir-

ec-

tor,

con-

gre-

ssional

mem-

ber-

elect

of

Con-

gres-

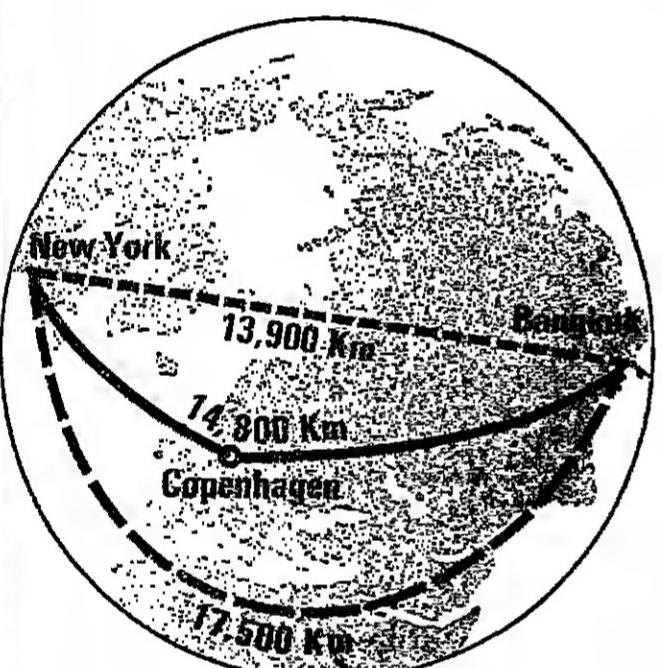
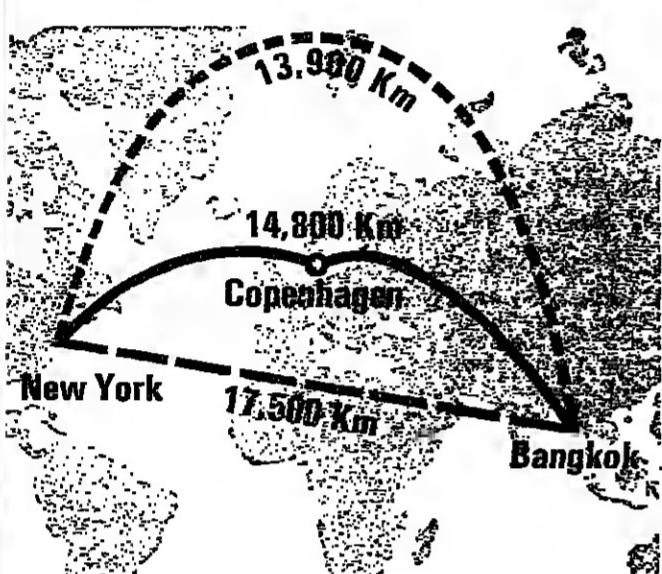
s-

ses-

ses

WHO IS RIGHT..

the map or the globe?



The globe, of course. It is the only true picture of the world. Between Europe and Southeast Asia/Australia, the distances you save via Copenhagen won't be quite so dramatic. But they still amount to around 1,000 kilometres. From London, for instance, close to 1,200.

FAR EAST-FAR WEST
NOT SO FAR BY SAS

SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
General Agent for Thai International

After Ouster From Cabinet

Sadek Is Under House Arrest Near Cairo, Lebanese Report

BEIRUT, Oct. 29 (UPI).—The Lebanese newspaper Al Anwar said today that the former Egyptian War Minister, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Ahmed Sadek, had been placed under house arrest.

Quoting "reliable sources in Cairo," the newspaper said Gen. Sadek had been ordered "to stay in his house at Zamalek," a Cairo suburb.

He was chief of staff of the armed forces and was named war minister in May, 1971. An official announcement Thursday said Gen. Sadek had resigned his post. No reasons were given.

Arab States Act to Curb Letter Bombs

CAIRO, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—A number of Arab states have agreed on joint security measures against letter-bombs believed to be sent by Israeli agents to Palestinian and other Arab leaders.

In a statement published here today, Maj. Gen. Sayed Fahmy, director of Egyptian security investigations, reported the agreement on security measures.

The names of likely recipients of explosive letters and parcels had been listed and precautions were being enforced, Gen. Fahmy said.

Bombs in Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 29 (AP).—Two explosive parcels addressed to Palestinian leaders have been intercepted by the Egyptian police, the Cairo press reported yesterday.

The bombs were mailed from Belgrade to Gamal Arafat, brother of guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat, and to Eyalet Abdel Fathim, of the al-Fatah organization's Cairo branch.

And in Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 29 (AP).—A parcel containing a booby-trapped book, mailed from Belgrade, was intercepted and defused by army experts here yesterday, the police reported.

It was addressed to Fathi Dear, a 31-year-old Palestinian who represents a Kuwaiti shipping agency in Beirut, the police said.

Poison, Perhaps, in Paris

TEL AVIV, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The Israeli radio said yesterday that a letter believed to contain poison had been sent to the home of its Paris correspondent, Nakdimon Rogel.

The letter, in an envelope bearing the emblem of the Israeli radio that was mailed in Israel, aroused Mr. Rogel's suspicions and he gave it to the Paris police.

Letters containing a substance that produces cyanide gas when exposed to the air were mailed to a number of Israelis recently.

Israel Puts Off Lansky Expulsion

TEL AVIV, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The Interior Ministry has agreed to allow Meyer Lansky, a leading figure in the U.S. gambling world who has been ordered to leave Israel, to stay for another two weeks while he negotiates asylum elsewhere.

Mr. Lansky, 70, is under indictment by two U.S. grand juries on gambling charges. He applied for Israeli citizenship under the country's law of return which normally grants such applications from Jews automatically.

But the Interior Ministry turned down his application on the grounds that he had a criminal record and his stay in Israel was not desirable. The high court of justice upheld the ministry's order after Mr. Lansky appealed.

The ministry spokesman said that Mr. Lansky had been granted extension of stay because he was still negotiating with several countries for permission to enter. He faces expulsion if he does not leave after two weeks, the spokesman said.

Bal à Versailles.



Associated Press
Premier George Papadopoulos reviewing military parade in Athens Saturday.

Greeks Mark Entry Into World War II

ATHENS, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Greece's Regent-Premier George Papadopoulos, flanked by members of the army-backed cabinet, attended a service in Athens Cathedral yesterday to mark Greece's entry into World War II.

Troops lined the route from the regent's mansion in the center of Athens to the cathedral.

In a message to the armed forces today, Premier Papadopoulos said victory had imposed

moral responsibilities on them.

Meanwhile, an underground organization called "Free Greeks" today called on the Greek people to begin a struggle to topple the army-backed regime.

The typewritten statement, which was sent to foreign correspondents, also criticized the government's decision to grant home-port facilities in Greece to U.S. Sixth Fleet vessels.

Mariner Ends Mars Mission After a Year

By Marvin Miles

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 29.—The saga of Mariner-9, America's most productive spacecraft, ended Friday during its 698th orbit of the planet Mars, but not without a struggle.

When Mariner tumbled hopelessly as it attempted to return final pictures to earth, controllers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here regretfully sought to shut off the probe.

A week before, the spacecraft's supply of attitude-control gas (nitrogen) had dwindled toward zero after almost a year of orbital operation during which Mariner mapped Mars with a total of 7,329 pictures.

Some gas was required to orient the craft to snap its final 15 photos of Mars late Wednesday night and early Thursday, and it was hoped sufficient nitrogen remained aboard to permit transmission of the pictures the next day.

With only about .005 of a pound of gas left to trigger tiny control jets and aim its antenna toward earth, the probe obediently started another orientation maneuver Friday to carry out its last duty. But before the maneuver could be completed, the nitrogen was exhausted, and Mariner slipped into a slow tumble that rotated the spacecraft once every 51 minutes in its orbit.

Without this control, it was impossible to orient the probe's extraordinary scientific study of Mars, which proved the planet is a dynamic, evolving body rather than a dead world.

Following space agency policy to prevent abandoned spacecraft from beaming useless, intermittent radio signals, controllers commanded Mariner to shut down its transmitter.

But the tumbling probe refused to accept the signal and continued to sing occasionally when its antennae was aimed at earth.

Controllers finally got a command through after four hours and Mariner fell silent.

Aimed to remain in orbit around Mars for 17 years—to prevent contamination of the planet—the spacecraft probably will continue its circling for 50 to 100 years, controllers said, swinging silently from a low point of 1,025 miles to a high of 10,500 miles.

The spacecraft was launched from Cape Kennedy May 30, 1971, and was captured in orbit by Mars last Nov. 13 when the planet was shrouded by a vast dust storm that precluded the start of mapping until Jan. 26.

In the 517 days it was operational, the probe obeyed more than 40,000 commands from the laboratory here.

© Los Angeles Times.

The experiment, known as the Tuskegee Study, more than 400 Macon County, Ala., black men were denied treatment for syphilis so that federal doctors could determine through eventual autopsy what damage the disease had done to the men. At least 28 of the men died of untreated syphilis.

The study, which began in 1932, was run by the Public Health Service. After disclosure of the experiment last July, HHS, the parent agency of PHS, named a nine-member citizens' panel to investigate the study.

The recommendation was made to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which in turn, promised to implement the recommendation as quickly as possible.

In the experiment, known as

the Tuskegee Study, more than

400 Macon County, Ala., black men were denied treatment for

syphilis so that federal doctors

could determine through eventual

autopsy what damage the disease

had done to the men. At least

28 of the men died of untreated

syphilis.

The study, which began in 1932,

was run by the Public Health

Service. After disclosure of the

experiment last July, HHS, the

parent agency of PHS, named a

nine-member citizens' panel to

investigate the study.

Dr. Raymond Sontag

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 29 (UPI).—Dr. Raymond J. Sontag, professor of European history at the University of California at Berkeley, died Friday of a heart attack.

Dr. Sontag, a native of C

had been a member of the

department at the University

of California here since 1941.

He was the Henry L.

Lea Professor of History

and then chairman of the history

department at Princeton

University, where he joined the

in 1934. His students in

George F. Kennan, who

former ambassador to the

Union.

After World War II, Dr. S

was editor in chief for the

capture of German

Ministry documents at the

State Department. From 1938

to 1945, he served in the Board of National Economic

the Central Intelligence Agency.

He published numerous books

articles on modern European

history, including "Germany

England: Background of

War" (1968).

Chile's Strike To Continue, Leaders Vow

Allende Rejects Plan To Settle Dispute

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Strikers voted Saturday to continue their 18-day strike after President Salvador Allende rejected demands for possible settlement.

In a nationwide broadcast Saturday, President Allende said the strikers had rejected his offer to maintain a 10 percent pay cut and to end the strike.

The settlement demands were not disclosed.

Unconfirmed reports said leftist elements in Mr. Allende's Socialists party opposed a compromise of the demands and unanimously in their belief that the government can outlast the strike.

Promise of Order

In his broadcast, Mr. Allende again promised to maintain the strike and said he would not let the nation to deteriorate "chaos, anarchy or civil war."

The strike began Oct. 11 when 50,000 owner-drivers of trucks walked off the job to protest federal trucking authority that they said was used in a government take-over of the industry.

The walkout spread to keepers, bank employees, lawyers and other professionals.

Anti-Allende demonstrators in upper-class suburbs near Santiago were dispersed by police tear gas when they marched the streets beyond the city curfew on Friday.

The police said that 17000 had been arrested in person wounded by police fire.

Lew Parker, 64, Dies, Broadwa TV Comedian

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Lew Parker, 64, comedian Broadwa TV's musicals, died Saturday of cancer.

Other American officials said the arrests made in Latin America from February to September constituted "the biggest roundup of its kind" and involved old-time people who cannot be easily replaced.

Mr. Gross said the Latin connection, the transport route through which heroin produced in Mexico and various Latin American police agencies, Sarti and Angeletti were traced to Mexico. Angeletti and an Italian trafficker, Renzo Ragni, were arrested there April 27, and Sarti was killed in a shoot-out with police.

On Aug. 30 in Caracas, Venezuela, another member of the ring, Joseph Serein, was arrested, and 35 pounds of heroin seized. Then, on Sept. 6, in Buenos Aires, 32 persons were arrested in connection with the seizure of 99 pounds of heroin, among them another accomplice, Francis Chiappi.

Finally, on Sept. 26, 132 pounds of heroin were found in Rio de Janeiro, leading to the arrest of still another gang member, Christian David.

Mr. Gross said he was in Paris to meet Interior Minister Raymond Marcello and "convey thanks for the results that have taken place in terms of a heroin shortage in the United States."

The heroin traffic out of Maracaibo has been "attacked successfully" by French police, Mr. Gross said, and he added that he thinks an increase in the street price of heroin in the United States has been due to the increasing vulnerability of the traffic from Marcello.

He took over the Ole Oles in the road company of Johnson and Johnson extravagant "Hellzapoppin." Television appearances followed over the among them "Star Time," "The Store" and Ed Sullivan's "The Town," plus appearances "The Amorous Flea," "The Page," "Inside U.S.A." "George White's Scandals."

Katherine Oppenheim

ANCON, Canal Zone, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Mrs. Katherine Oppenheim, 62, widow of nuclear physicist J. G. Oppenheim, died in a hospital here Friday night. She had lived in Princeton, N.J.

Mrs. Oppenheim was taken to the hospital Oct. 17 after her arrival in Cristobal at the end of the Panama Canal, aboard her yacht Mod

Physicians et Gorgas diagnosed an intestinal infection in her right arm.

She had served as captain navigator of the \$32,000 boat which had four other crew members. They had completed a intended tour of the Caribbean and planned to pass through the canal on the way to Japan.

Dr. Raymond Sontag

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 29 (UPI).—Dr. Raymond J. Sontag, professor of European history at the University of California at Berkeley, died Friday of a heart attack.

Dr. Sontag, a native of C

had been a member of the

Discussion of Vietnam Seen

Sir Alec Arrives in Peking
On Five-Day Visit to China

PEKING, Oct. 29 (UPI).—British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home flew to Peking today for a five-day visit during which he is expected to discuss Vietnam peace developments.

ments and European Economic Community affairs with Chinese leaders—including Premier Chou En-lai and possibly Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Sir Alec was greeted at the airport by Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fai, with whom he will begin preliminary talks later in the day, after a tour of Peking's Forbidden City.

From the airport he was driven immediately to the residence of the former American delegation—now a state guest house—in Peking's Anti-Imperialist Street.

Sir Alec—the first British cabinet minister to visit the People's Republic of China—made a brief arrival statement in which he said relations between the two countries were making welcome progress.

Variety of Subjects'

"I value the opportunity this visit will afford me to have discussions with Mr. Chi and other Chinese leaders on a wide variety of subjects of interest to our two countries," he said.

Sir Alec, who flew in on a British Air Force VC-10 after a brief stopover for breakfast in Shanghai described China as a country "which has always held a great fascination for the people of Europe."

Sir Alec recently attended the Paris conference of the enlarged Common Market and is likely to brief the Chinese on its outcome, according to sources here.

In view of the fast-moving developments toward a possible Vietnam peace settlement Indo-China is also likely to figure high

Diplomats Get Federal Shield Under U.S. Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT).—President Nixon signed a bill Friday making it a federal offense to murder, kidnap, harass or threaten foreign diplomats, senior visiting foreign officials or other designated "guests" in this country. The law also applies to members of their families.

It also would cover robberies, such as the mugging of Valentin Zorin, a member of the Soviet mission to the United Nations, in New York on Wednesday.

The new measure will supplement existing state laws against such offenses. It also will bar demonstrations within 100 feet of foreign consulates or other diplomatic missions in the United States, except in the District of Columbia, where the limit remains 500 feet.

According to administration sources, the FBI has estimated that as many as 100,000 foreign diplomats, officials, "guests" and their families may come under the provisions of the new bill.

3 Ministers Quit Uruguay Cabinet In 'Internal War'

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Three government ministers resigned today in a move that threatened to rob President Juan Maria Bordaberry of his parliamentary majority.

The resignations by the education, public works and economy ministers were in protest against the arrest of Jorge Batlle, a fellow member of the governing Colorado party.

Mr. Batlle is leader of the "Unity and Reform" faction of the party. The three ministers, plus five senators and 12 deputies, also belong to the faction. If the senators and deputies follow the ministers, Mr. Bordaberry would be unable to get legislation through parliament.

Mr. Batlle, a former presidential candidate, was arrested by military police Friday and taken to an army stockade for trial before a military tribunal on charges of insulting the armed forces.

The arrest was made under current emergency regulations under terms of a "declaration of internal war" that suspends civil rights in an effort to combat urban guerrillas.

Airbus Passes Maiden Flight

TOULOUSE, France, Oct. 29.—The European airbus made a successful maiden flight over southern France yesterday. Officials said the hour-and-a-half flight had gone smoothly and without incident.

The airbus is being built by five countries—West Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, France and Britain. Ten orders have been placed for the aircraft so far by Air France and four by the Spanish airline Iberia.

Depending on the model, the airbus will carry from 237 to 331 passengers at a range put at up to 2,000 miles. It is expected to enter commercial service in about 18 months.

Cyprus-Talks
Deadlock Is
seen as Over

By Mario S. Modiano
ATHENS, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Cited diplomatic sources said yesterday that there had been a breakthrough in the Greek-Turkish negotiations on the future of Cyprus.

The Turkish side, the sources said, offered to reduce its demand for airtight constitutional safeguards if the Greek side would assume the objective of "enosis," eventual annexation of the island to Greece.

Cypriot independence and unity were first proclaimed in 1960 as a compromise between the two parties. The latter demanded by the Turkish Cypriot community, which is outnumbered one to three by Greek Cypriots in the former British colony of 650,000 people.

Constitutional Breakdown

the constitutional framework of Cyprus, worked out with the U.S. and Turkey, broke down in 1963. Efforts to devise a arrangement for peaceful coexistence between the two communities led to violence on the part and crises that drove Greece and Turkey to the brink of war.

The qualified diplomatic sources said Turkey's demands for constitutional safeguards had been met on the principle that the Turkish Cypriot minority had received increased guarantees on government as protection against a Greek Cypriot majority. The rest for increased guarantees was rejected by the Greek side as being the seeds of partition.

The result was a deadlock in Cyprus between the two communities. Earlier this year the limits were expanded to include, in addition to the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot negotiators, Bishop P. Osoorio-tafall, the special representative of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations, as well as constitutional consultants from Greece and Turkey.

Tokyo, Peking
Sign \$120 Million

73 Trade Pact:

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP).—Japan and China signed a private trade agreement in Peking today calling for \$120 million in two-way trade for 1973, up 30 percent on the expected trade volume for this year.

In a dispatch from Peking, Kyodo news service said a signing of the memorandum of understanding came after five days of negotiations by Chinese trade officials and a Japanese delegation which included farm products and livestock feed importers and officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Details of the agreement were disclosed, but Kyodo said it is expected to import coal and farm products such as soybeans and corn while exporting oil products, machinery and organic fertilizer.

ast Rips Building

Barcelona; 4 Dead

BARCELONA, Oct. 29 (UPI).—An explosion today ripped through a downtown four-story apartment building, burying at least two dozen persons under rubble and partly collapsing adjoining edifices, police

escuers have located four dead and freed 21 persons, some of them in critical condition. Several more persons were trapped. Police suspected a leaking gas pipe was the cause—the same reason which initially given for the explosion which destroyed a block of luxury flats here in March, killing 18 persons.

The March explosion is still under investigation.

PARIS
MUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS

LIDO

Nightly at 11 p.m. and 12.30 a.m.

Specular review

Dance la nuit!

MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

70F with 1/2 bottle
champagne or 2 drinks
OR
Dom Pérignon
and 1/2 bottle
champagne or 2 drinks

110F
SERVINGS: 3591161-10372

ALAVADOS ELY. 27-28
BAL 95-58

JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS

Rock Bar, Condo night Dinner Lounge

Av. P. de Sarria, 11 (George-V)

DAY AND NIGHT - Air cond.



7 Guerrillas Escape

Ulster Gunmen Slay Youth,
3 Hotels Bombed in Dublin

BELFAST, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Guards firing from a passing automobile killed one Belfast youth today and wounded another, police said. Bombs in Dublin touched off fires in three hotels and a bomb was discovered and defused in a toilet of the Connolly Railway station in Dublin.

Police said that gunfire cut down a 16-year-old youth as he and a friend strolled in Cliftonville Avenue, a quiet residential suburb. The friend was "slightly wounded," a police spokesman said.

The youth's death an hour later at Royal Victoria Hospital pushed the death toll in three years of sectarian strife in Northern Ireland to 63.

Earlier, British troops in Belfast, lured by an anonymous telephone tip, narrowly avoided tripping a booby-trap bomb in the Roman Catholic Andersonstown district. An army explosive expert detonated it after clearing the area.

Protestant extremists in Northern Ireland have threatened reprisals in the Irish Republic for the bombings and shootings by the outlawed IRA in Ulster.

Seven IRA guerrillas escaped from military custody in the Irish Republic tonight. Police immediately organized a nationwide hunt.

Yesterday a sniper killed a British soldier and wounded a 10-year-old boy with a single shot fired on the edge of Londonderry's Bogside area, the army said.

In Belfast, soldiers manning an outpost in the Catholic Ardoyne

area exchanged fire with gunmen and claimed that they hit one man.

In Dublin, the political arm of

the Irish Republican Army met to discuss future strategy in its campaign to unite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.

A Sinn Fein spokesman said

this afternoon, after the meeting ended, that the IRA would urge its supporters to boycott a plebiscite that Britain plans to hold in Ulster. The plebiscite would offer Northern Irishmen the choice of remaining attached to Britain or being incorporated into the Irish Republic.

Where All Week
Is a Holiday

ROME, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Thousands of Italians today prepared for an unexpected week's holiday, thanks to a strike, two religious holidays and a patriotic anniversary.

The sources could not say what

Mr. Tepavac's reasons were for

quitting office, but they said that

an official announcement is ex-

pected shortly after the current

visit here of the Bangladeshi for-

mer minister, Abdus Samad Azad.

The sources said that Mr. Te-

pavac is understood to have re-

signed several times but was ap-

parently persuaded to stay on.

He has held office since April

1969, and some observers believe

that his resignation might be

connected with the current re-

shuffle of top Communist party

officials in Serbia.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister
Said to Quit in Wake of Purge

BELGRADE, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac has resigned, diplomatic sources said last night.

The sources could not say what

Mr. Tepavac's reasons were for

quitting office, but they said that

an official announcement is ex-

pected shortly after the current

visit here of the Bangladeshi for-

mer minister, Abdus Samad Azad.

The sources said that Mr. Te-

pavac is understood to have re-

signed several times but was ap-

parently persuaded to stay on.

He has held office since April

1969, and some observers believe

that his resignation might be

connected with the current re-

shuffle of top Communist party

officials in Serbia.

Replacements Named

The Central Committee of the

Serbian Communist party earlier

last week elected a new presi-

dent and secretary to replace

those who resigned a week earlier

as a result of President Tito's

criticism of their policy.

The dispute, which had been

brewing for some time, was made

public when President Tito re-

vealed that local leaders had

clashed with him over party

policy.

Without naming anyone, he

said that leaders in Serbia, one

of the country's six republics,

were too liberal.

Meanwhile, Bora Pavlovic, sec-

retary of the Communist party's

of 460 billion lire.

Belgrade City Committee, also

resigned yesterday, the Yugoslav

news agency, Tanjug, reported.

Tanjug quoted Mr. Pavlovic as

saying that he accepted President

Tito's criticism and felt personally responsible for the Bel-

grade grade party's policy.

Resignations were announced

earlier this week of Serbian party

chief Marko Nikolic and Central Committee secretary Latinka

Pavovic.

Trade Reversal
Reported by Italy

ROME, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—Italy posted a trade deficit of 65 billion lire (\$111.8 million) in September compared with a surplus of 11 billion lire in September, the government said today.

Imports totaled 937 billion lire, up 18.2 percent, while exports rose 8.5 percent.

It was the first time in several

months that the gain in exports

9 Other Candidates

In U.S., It's Not Only Nixon or McGovern

WASHINGTON (AP) — Richard M. Nixon and George McGovern may agree that they offer "the clearest choice of this century," but there are nine other presidential candidates who insist that the choice is wider.

Linda Jenness, the nominee of the Socialist Workers party, says that the Democrats and Republicans are no more than "Capitalist party No. 1 and Capitalist party No. 2."

John G. Schmitz who is running for the American party, which nominated George C. Wallace in 1968, says that the Democrats are "Socialist party A" and the Republicans are "Socialist party B."

The nine candidates include Dr. Benjamin Spock, the pediatrician and anti-war activist, who is the nominee of the Prohibition Party.

The Prohibition party is back again with Earle H. Munn on the presidential ballot in Colorado, Delaware and Kansas.

The Universal party has its nominee, Gabriel Green, on the ballot in only one state, Iowa. John V. Mabaluk of the America First party is only on the New Jersey ballot. John Hospers of the Libertarian party is on ballots in Colorado and Washington.

Gus Hall, the Communist party choice, and Louis Fisher of the Socialist Labor party are running in several states.

Minority parties may not prosper as well this year as one did in 1968, when Gov. Wallace polled nearly a 10 million votes for the American party and almost sent his choice of president to the House of Representatives.

But that is no deterrent to their ardor, since most of them concede that their message is probably more important than their chances of getting to the White House.

Mr. Schmitz, a member of the John Birch Society, says that he picked up the American party banner because he thinks that the country "needs a man who puts America first."

Legal Problems

Mr. Schmitz, who lost a bid for re-election as a Republican representative from California this year, could appear on presidential ballots in 34 states, although several are tentative because of legal entanglements.

Dr. Spock of the People's party now reports his certification in 10 states, and Mrs. Jenness may appear as the nominee of the Socialist Workers party in 20 states. Both parties are pursuing our actions aimed at expanding our numbers.

The Socialist Workers party has the distinction of fielding two residential nominees—both women. Evelyn Reed is a stand-in for Mrs. Jenness is New York, Indiana and Wisconsin because of constitutional questions over her. Mrs. Jenness is 31 years old, and the Constitution puts the minimum age at 35. The party contends that the 20th Amendment empowers Congress to waive the requirement, and most states apparently agree.

Louis Fisher, the Socialist Labor party candidate, is on the ballot in at least eight states, and Gus Hall, the entry for the Communist party, lists 13. John Hospers, the Libertarian candidate, is certified in two states and hopes for five by election day.

Here is a look at some of these

minority party candidates and their positions:

John G. Schmitz

Despite the serious, conservative themes of Gov. Wallace's successor, this mustachioed two-term representative tells more jokes than any candidate on the presidential circuit. Armed with dozens of one-liners, Mr. Schmitz calls himself the "Admiral Stevenson of the right." A favorite is: "I did not oppose President Nixon's trip to Peking. Only his trip back."

He contends that Mr. Nixon sold out to socialism at a time when America is a target of international conspiracy. And he says, "Any government that's big enough to give you everything you want is big enough to take away everything you've got."

A one-time political science instructor at Santa Ana College, Calif., Mr. Schmitz, 41, entered politics with an upset victory over a moderate Republican in race for the California State Senate. He went to the United States House of Representatives in a special election and won re-election in 1970 by a large margin.

A Roman Catholic, Mr. Schmitz cites the religious balance of his ticket with the selection of a fundamentalist publisher, Thomas J. Anderson of Pigeon Forge, Tenn., as his running mate.

Dr. Benjamin Spock

"I'm indebted to the Johnson administration," says the pediatrician, "for giving me an entirely new and important career." Indeed, Dr. Spock now devotes full attention to his role as elder statesman of anti-war activism.

Dr. Spock cuts an incongruous figure among the ranks of the New Left. He wears fine blue suits with vest and tie, a pocket handkerchief and a gold watch chain. His hair is white and grows ever thinner, but he is tanned and spry at 69—reflecting an enthusiasm for physical fitness that dates back to his Olympic rowing days in the 1920s.

Dr. Spock was a visitor to more than 200 college campuses in the last four years and has attended many Washington demonstrations. In 1971, he took the reins of what began in 1968 as the Peace and Freedom party.

Many of the party's former advocates are now in Sen. McGovern's camp, but Dr. Spock says: "You waste your vote by voting for Democrats or Republicans. The rich and powerful control both parties."

Dr. Spock differs most with Sen. McGovern on domestic policy, calling for an unspecified maximum income, free medical care for all people and "consumer and worker control of industry on the local level." He also advocates a minimum federal allowance of \$6,500 for a family of four, and the elimination of racism.

Mr. Hall expects a "respectable vote" for himself and his running mate, Jarvis Tyner, in the 13 states that have him in the ballot, even if it is cast as "the vote of protest" more than for him. Four years ago, only Minnesota listed him.

Louis Fisher
including a visit in 1968 to Cuba at Fidel Castro's invitation.

Mrs. Jenness calls for a "democratic society where the people who live and work in it make the decisions." And that, she adds, means "taking control of society out of the hands of a minority of millionaires and reorganizing production" with nationalization.

She refuses to designate either President Nixon or Sen. McGovern as "the lesser of two evils" because "the lesser evil policy is a dead-end road." She knows that she will lose but expects to see a Socialist America in my lifetime."

A strong advocate of the women's liberation movement, Mrs. Jenness wants all abortion laws invalidated. Other proposals: "A shorter work week with no reduction in pay" and "black control of the black community."

Her running mate is Andrew Pulley, 22, a black railroad worker from Greenwood, Miss., and a former organizer of GIs United Against the War.

Louis Fisher

Mr. Fisher, 59, is a dry-cleaner plant worker in Chicago who calls for "a new type of government, an industrial government."

Socialism, he says, is inevitable, but unlike Mrs. Jenness he will not venture a guess as to when his party's day will come.

Mr. Fisher contends that he has special appeal to young people. They liked Sen. McGovern, he says, "but since he's been talking to Wall Street the young people are turning away."

The party's vice-presidential choice is Genevieve Gunderson, a dispatcher for the Minneapolis Fire Department.

Gus Hall

According to the party's newspaper, Mr. Hall is something of an all-American success story—born in a chilly log cabin in Minnesota . . . self-educated . . . a lumberjack, then a steelworker, then a Navy hero . . . a baseball fan and one of the boys.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover called him "a powerful, deceitful, dangerous fox of Americanism."

The party's long-time general secretary, Mr. Hall, 81, says he'll be happy "if I can beat out the other leftist parties."

His platform, he says, does not advocate Communism, and, indeed, there are only three planks—an end to the Vietnam war and a dismantling of the defense establishment; a "massive assault" on poverty, including a \$6,500 income for a family of four, and the elimination of racism.

Mr. Hall expects a "respectable vote" for himself and his running mate, Jarvis Tyner, in the 13 states that have him in the ballot, even if it is cast as "the vote of protest" more than for him. Four years ago, only Minnesota listed him.

John Hospers

The 54-year-old chairman of the University of Southern California's philosophy department is running for an office he does not want to hold, for leadership of a government he hopes will shirk away.

Libertarians believe in the least government possible. "Each individual has the right to exercise sole dominion over his own life so long as he does not forcibly interfere with the equal rights of others," the party platform says.

With that, Mr. Hospers advocates amnesty for draft evad-

ers, the legalization of marijuana, the right to bear arms and strong pollution controls. He opposes public schools, government economic controls, censorship and welfare programs.

"Our party is no more right than left," he says. "Conservatives run very high on economic freedom and very low on political freedom. Liberals are very high on political freedom but very low on economic freedom. We run very high on both."

Some would call it a mixture of laissez-faire economics, avante-garde morality and Jeffersonian suspicion of government.

Mr. Hospers says his candidacy will not accomplish much except to gain the party—which has small groups scattered throughout the country—a bit of publicity. He and his running mate, Tonie Nathan, a radio-TV producer in Eugene, Ore., are on the ballot only in Colorado and Washington. However, they hope to add Oregon, New Hampshire and Louisiana before election day.

Linda Jenness

Mrs. Jenness was a Washington secretary and then a school teacher in Spain. She became a supporter of the Cuban revolution and joined the Young Socialist Alliance in 1960.

She was born in El Reno, Okla., but has lived in Georgia most of her life and in 1968 ran as the Socialist Workers party candidate for mayor of Atlanta. A year later, she ran for governor of Georgia. She has traveled in several Latin-American countries,

and the legalization of marijuana, the right to bear arms and strong pollution controls. He opposes public schools, government economic controls, censorship and welfare programs.

"Our party is no more right than left," he says. "Conservatives run very high on economic freedom and very low on political freedom. Liberals are very high on political freedom but very low on economic freedom. We run very high on both."

Some would call it a mixture of laissez-faire economics, avante-garde morality and Jeffersonian suspicion of government.

Mr. Hospers says his candidacy will not accomplish much except to gain the party—which has small groups scattered throughout the country—a bit of publicity. He and his running mate, Tonie Nathan, a radio-TV producer in Eugene, Ore., are on the ballot only in Colorado and Washington. However, they hope to add Oregon, New Hampshire and Louisiana before election day.

John G. Schmitz

According to the party's newspaper, Mr. Hall is something of an all-American success story—born in a chilly log cabin in Minnesota . . . self-educated . . . a lumberjack, then a steelworker, then a Navy hero . . . a baseball fan and one of the boys.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover called him "a powerful, deceitful, dangerous fox of Americanism."

The party's long-time general secretary, Mr. Hall, 81, says he'll be happy "if I can beat out the other leftist parties."

His platform, he says, does not advocate Communism, and, indeed, there are only three planks—an end to the Vietnam war and a dismantling of the defense establishment; a "massive assault" on poverty, including a \$6,500 income for a family of four, and the elimination of racism.

Mr. Hall expects a "respectable vote" for himself and his running mate, Jarvis Tyner, in the 13 states that have him in the ballot, even if it is cast as "the vote of protest" more than for him. Four years ago, only Minnesota listed him.

Gus Hall

According to the party's newspaper, Mr. Hall is something of an all-American success story—born in a chilly log cabin in Minnesota . . . self-educated . . . a lumberjack, then a steelworker, then a Navy hero . . . a baseball fan and one of the boys.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover called him "a powerful, deceitful, dangerous fox of Americanism."

The party's long-time general secretary, Mr. Hall, 81, says he'll be happy "if I can beat out the other leftist parties."

His platform, he says, does not advocate Communism, and, indeed, there are only three planks—an end to the Vietnam war and a dismantling of the defense establishment; a "massive assault" on poverty, including a \$6,500 income for a family of four, and the elimination of racism.

Mr. Hall expects a "respectable vote" for himself and his running mate, Jarvis Tyner, in the 13 states that have him in the ballot, even if it is cast as "the vote of protest" more than for him. Four years ago, only Minnesota listed him.

John G. Schmitz

According to the party's newspaper, Mr. Hall is something of an all-American success story—born in a chilly log cabin in Minnesota . . . self-educated . . . a lumberjack, then a steelworker, then a Navy hero . . . a baseball fan and one of the boys.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover called him "a powerful, deceitful, dangerous fox of Americanism."

The party's long-time general secretary, Mr. Hall, 81, says he'll be happy "if I can beat out the other leftist parties."

His platform, he says, does not advocate Communism, and, indeed, there are only three planks—an end to the Vietnam war and a dismantling of the defense establishment; a "massive assault" on poverty, including a \$6,500 income for a family of four, and the elimination of racism.

Mr. Hall expects a "respectable vote" for himself and his running mate, Jarvis Tyner, in the 13 states that have him in the ballot, even if it is cast as "the vote of protest" more than for him. Four years ago, only Minnesota listed him.

John G. Schmitz

According to the party's newspaper, Mr. Hall is something of an all-American success story—born in a chilly log cabin in Minnesota . . . self-educated . . . a lumberjack, then a steelworker, then a Navy hero . . . a baseball fan and one of the boys.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover called him "a powerful, deceitful, dangerous fox of Americanism."

The party's long-time general secretary, Mr. Hall, 81, says he'll be happy "if I can beat out the other leftist parties."

His platform, he says, does not advocate Communism, and, indeed, there are only three planks—an end to the Vietnam war and a dismantling of the defense establishment; a "massive assault" on poverty, including a \$6,500 income for a family of four, and the elimination of racism.

Mr. Hall expects a "respectable vote" for himself and his running mate, Jarvis Tyner, in the 13 states that have him in the ballot, even if it is cast as "the vote of protest" more than for him. Four years ago, only Minnesota listed him.

John G. Schmitz

According to the party's newspaper, Mr. Hall is something of an all-American success story—born in a chilly log cabin in Minnesota . . . self-educated . . . a lumberjack, then a steelworker, then a Navy hero . . . a baseball fan and one of the boys.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover called him "a powerful, deceitful, dangerous fox of Americanism."

The party's long-time general secretary, Mr. Hall, 81, says he'll be happy "if I can beat out the other leftist parties."

His platform, he says, does not advocate Communism, and, indeed, there are only three planks—an end to the Vietnam war and a dismantling of the defense establishment; a "massive assault" on poverty, including a \$6,500 income for a family of four, and the elimination of racism.

Mr. Hall expects a "respectable vote" for himself and his running mate, Jarvis Tyner, in the 13 states that have him in the ballot, even if it is cast as "the vote of protest" more than for him. Four years ago, only Minnesota listed him.

John G. Schmitz

According to the party's newspaper, Mr. Hall is something of an all-American success story—born in a chilly log cabin in Minnesota . . . self-educated . . . a lumberjack, then a steelworker, then a Navy hero . . . a baseball fan and one of the boys.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover called him "a powerful, deceitful, dangerous fox of Americanism."

The party's long-time general secretary, Mr. Hall, 81, says he'll be happy "if I can beat out the other leftist parties."

His platform, he says, does not advocate Communism, and, indeed, there are only three planks—an end to the Vietnam war and a dismantling of the defense establishment; a "massive assault" on poverty, including a \$6,500 income for a family of four, and the elimination of racism.

Mr. Hall expects a "respectable vote" for himself and his running mate, Jarvis Tyner, in the 13 states that have him in the ballot, even if it is cast as "the vote of protest" more than for him. Four years ago, only Minnesota listed him.

John G. Schmitz

According to the party's newspaper, Mr. Hall is something of an all-American success story—born in a chilly log cabin in Minnesota . . . self-educated . . . a lumberjack, then a steelworker, then a Navy hero . . . a baseball fan and one of the boys.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover called him "a powerful, deceitful, dangerous fox of Americanism."

The party's long-time general secretary, Mr. Hall, 81, says he'll be happy "if I can beat out the other leftist parties."

His platform, he says, does not advocate Communism, and, indeed, there are only three planks—an end to the Vietnam war and a dismantling of the defense establishment; a "massive assault" on poverty, including a \$6,500 income for a family of four, and the elimination of racism.

Mr. Hall expects a "respectable vote" for himself and his running mate, Jarvis Tyner, in the 13 states that have him in the ballot, even if it

Dear Constituent**'I Support Nixon'**

By Jacob K. Javits
WASHINGTON.—I share certain of the criticisms you and I have raised concerning Nixon administration dealing with the war in Vietnam. Yet support Richard Nixon for presidency despite the fact disagree with him on how state us from the quagmire.

Welfare Reform

I am sure you know one of my concerns as a public is to use my every influence in the effort to insure the Republican party, and him, adopt programs and those that embody the tolerance, compassion and sense of progress that are the best of the American heritage.

work with President Nixon

convined me that I can

him because on balance

the best prescription for

ation at this point in our

I can support him de-

come major disagreements

on domestic policy because I think he has rendered indispensable service to stave off inflation and because he has been the most effective worker for peace and for the improvement of international relationships since the end of World War II. Those trips to Moscow and Peking, deplored in some quarters as public relations before they were made, have turned out to be harbingers of a better day.

Welfare Reform

I can support President Nixon because he is the first American president to endorse a guaranteed basic income level that may prove the beginning of the end of the welfare tragedy. While I am profoundly disappointed that such welfare reform was defeated in the current session of Congress and it is charged that the White House did not do enough to save it, I believe that the President will continue to support the basic welfare reform legislation which he proposed three years ago and that it can become law in his presidency.

I support him because of his New Economic Policy which is effectively designed to fight in-

flation and reduce private sector unemployment and at the same time to shore up confidence in the American dollar at home and abroad. His suspension of the convertibility of the dollar and the imposition of an import surcharge were courageous and were designed to bring about a new monetary and trade system which will place American goods on a more competitive footing in world markets.

Through revenue-sharing programs, fresh approaches to a variety of domestic problems including housing, transportation and executive reorganization, he has sought to make government more responsive to the needs of the people.

Democrats talked of closer ties with Peking. The President acted. Democrats talked about slowing the nuclear arms race. The President acted. He has reduced U.S. troops in Vietnam by over 90 percent so far. Democrats first produced inflation and then demanded its halt. Mr. Nixon has at least slowed it down. All of these questions and the others with which we are concerned are susceptible to oversimplification and they should not be. That's part of the political process.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits

Historically, the second term of an American president has been his "rendezvous with history" in which he begins to achieve truly meaningful changes. If President Nixon is re-elected, I will continue to exercise my legislative authority and my personal influence to insure that the administration's actions contribute to the progressive objectives I have stood for all my life.

This letter by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., was addressed to a constituent.

By J.W. Fulbright

WASHINGTON.—It is not easy to identify George McGovern with any of the categories of traditional politics. One cannot really say he is left-wing or right-wing, or a conservative or a liberal, because he is a complex mixture and does not lend himself to our usual labels.

The quality which I like best about him is that I think he is more candid than Mr. Nixon, and is inclined to be honest and frank in the way he discusses issues and treats people. This often gets him into trouble because he uses terms which, because of their clarity, may offend people.

As you know, the public has been hoodwinked so long that they are shocked when a politician calls a spade a spade. For example, when Mr. McGovern proposed giving everyone a thousand dollars but subjecting it, along with other income, to the usual income taxes, people were horrified. If he had said he was going to propose a tax credit, a deduction, an allowance, a reserve, or some other technical phraseology used by the tax lawyers, no one would have given it a second thought.

Secondly, his views about what is important to the country also appeal to me. I think he means it when he says he will end the war and reduce the predominance of the military establishment over our entire country, and especially over our resources. Mr. Nixon said he would do this, but he has ended up by spending close to \$100 billion, 20,000 more.

My greatest criticism of Mr. Nixon is that he has done much toward upsetting the balance between the legislative and executive branches of our government. He has increased the White House staff to over 500, and he literally dominates the Congress. You may say that this is Congress's fault, and with this I must agree to a very great extent, but given the development of such things as television, the military-industrial complex and all the other sources of power available to the executive, there is no doubt that the President has the capacity to dominate the legislature, given the will to do so.

My complaint is that Mr.

Nixon has the will to use these powers to destroy our constitutional system. He refuses to allow his principal representative, Mr. Kissinger, to respond to congressional committees, and, in fact, practically anyone in the executive branch who wishes to do so can now take shelter under what is known as "executive privilege," thereby depriving the Congress of the information it should have to do its job, and leaving the people who run the government accountable to no one but the President.

Mr. Nixon has also encouraged secrecy to an unprecedented extent, while at the same time his principal committee in the political field evidently has been caught with its "hands in the cookie jar" in connection with the arrest of his representatives at the national Democratic headquarters.

In short, in order not to prolong this episode, Mr. Nixon is a very energetic, active and intuitive man, but he is driven by a desire for power and the will to dominate—and this is inconsistent with our democratic process, given the resources in the command of the office of the presidency.

I believe Mr. McGovern is an honest man and is not driven by the same kind of ambition that motivates Mr. Nixon. My own view is that all of us, including the members of the Congress, are guilty of having built up the President of the United States to the extent that he is generally regarded almost like the French regarded Louis XIV or Napoleon Bonaparte.

This letter was written to a constituent by Sen. J.W. Fulbright, D., Ark.

Dear Constituent**'I Support McGovern'**

Sen. J. William Fulbright

The Mercedes-Benz S-Class: 280 S, 280 SE, 350 SE. A new dimension in motoring.



With the new S-Class Mercedes introduces major improvements to an already formidable level of automobile design.

This latest achievement approaches the borders of what is technically and physically possible in the automobile of today.

The progress attained in roadability, safety and comfort virtually lifts driving into a new dimension.

The new S-Class:

280 S: new 6-cylinder, double overhead cam-shaft, 160-h.p. DIN (118 KW) engine, 0 to 100 km/h in 11.5 sec. Top speed 190 km/h.

280 SE: new 6-cylinder, double overhead cam-shaft, electronically fuel injected, 185-h.p. DIN (136 KW) engine, 0 to 100 km/h in 10.5 sec. Top speed 200 km/h.

350 SE: V8, electronically fuel injected, 200-h.p. DIN (147 KW) engine, 0 to 100 km/h in 9.5 sec. Top speed 205 km/h.

Included as Standard Equipment:

Front axle with zero roll radius, fested in C 111. Larger disc brakes, ventilated in front, brake-cooling turbo finned wheels. Radial ply tires.

Increased protection against side impacts and roll-overs. Impact-absorbing front and rear body sections with controlled deformation. Fuel tank mounted over rear axle for safety.

Dirt- and water-deflecting vanes keep side windows clear. Dirt-repelling rearlights. Built-in rear fog light.

Improved "safety cone" door locks with counter-balance weights. Power steering. Wide, safety-designed instrument panel with

knee protection. Four-spoke steering wheel.

Exterior rear view mirror, adjustable from driver's seat. Front doors are connected to heating and ventilation system.

Optional Equipment:

New Mercedes-Benz automatic transmission with torque converter. Self-leveling unit for rear axle. Headlight wiper and washer system. Heated rear window with enlarged heatable area. Self-adjusting safety belt system with automatic locking retractor.

Safety head rests. Air conditioning. Extra interior equipment (standard equipment in 350 SE).



Mercedes-Benz

Talking about Mercedes is thinking about safety.

Page 8—Monday, October 30, 1972 *

'Peace' and the Campaign

The precise status of the Vietnamese talks is still uncertain; Hanoi is anxious to nail down the accord reached with Washington and Saigon is... anxious. But already the advanced state of negotiations is reshaping the political campaign.

It has not affected President Nixon's own avowedly political speeches markedly—he is content to allow Dr. Kissinger's truly fine discussion of the process of reaching a cease-fire stand as his chief statement. But for Sen. McGovern and his supporters, the apparent imminence of an end to American participation in the war has produced perplexities.

To be sure, since the beginning of the primaries, the South Dakota senator has been expanding his previous concentration on the evils of the war to take in the whole field of government. It was fairly well established from the outset that the war alone would not dominate the campaign, and domestic issues have been very important in the McGovern case.

Consequently, it was possible for the McGovern staff to assert, after Dr. Kissinger's revelations, that the prospect of peace would strengthen rather than weaken the Dakotan's appeal. Its members pointed to the end of World War II, when Winston Churchill's indubitable and massive contribution to a successful war was promptly followed by Clement Attlee's victory at the polls on British domestic issues.

Whether the "Attlee effect" will be visible

in next week's election remains to be seen. But thus far, Sen. McGovern is still vested in the garments of the crusader against the war, and he does not seem to have lighted many fires on the domestic front. So war and peace still play their parts in his campaign.

The senator does not say that the cease-fire agreements were precisely timed for maximum political effect by the administration, and it seems quite clear that they were not. But Mr. McGovern does argue, and his vice-presidential candidate, Sargent Shriver, puts it in even stronger and simpler terms, that there was no reason why this end could not have been attained four years ago—or 18 years ago, in the wake of the Geneva accords.

It is quite true that, given rationality on both sides, the war need not have taken place, or might have been finished far earlier.

But not all the blame rests on a single pair of American shoulders. Something very like the present arrangement was offered to Hanoi, months ago. The North Vietnamese preferred to launch their climactic offensive at a time when American troops were being withdrawn, and the bombing of the North, the blockade, and all the deaths and devastation of the past summer ensued. It may well be asked whether any of this was worth while, to achieve, in the end, a compromise. But the consciences that should be troubled by this question are in Hanoi as well as in Saigon and Washington.

Both approaches lost their assumed validity as attitudes toward China were reexamined. The United States finally accepted—after a long period of doubt—that Peking and Moscow were seriously at odds and that no tacit conspiracy existed favoring Communism's ideological conquest of Asia.

And the Soviets seem to have recognized that there is no compelling requirement or attainable possibility for the U.S.S.R. to contain Chinese expansion southward: such an imperial thrust was not in the cards and also, were it probable, would be difficult for Moscow to forestall.

But this was always so. The unambiguous core of the agreement lies in those sections which provide for the speedy withdrawal of all remaining American military personnel from South Vietnam and the concurrent release of American prisoners of war. This is no more nor less than critics of the administration's Indochina policy have been insisting completely." The chances for a breakdown in the cease-fire and political arrangements must be regarded as high. The most likely prospect is for a prolonged period of political chaos after the last GI departs.

But this was always so. The unambiguous core of the agreement lies in those sections which provide for the speedy withdrawal of all remaining American military personnel from South Vietnam and the concurrent release of American prisoners of war. This is no more nor less than critics of the administration's Indochina policy have been insisting completely." The chances for a breakdown in the cease-fire and political arrangements must be regarded as high. The most likely prospect is for a prolonged period of political chaos after the last GI departs.

It is notable that the freedom of American prisoners is not tied to the release of political prisoners by Saigon, as formerly demanded by the Communists. This fact, plus the administration's ability to withhold crucial air support from South Vietnamese troops if they should attempt to upset any cease-fire arrangement, sharply curtails President Thieu's leverage in his efforts to obstruct a settlement. But it is not yet clear whether the administration will proceed to end the conflict with Hanoi in case Mr. Thieu should continue to withhold his cooperation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Veto in Saigon?

North Vietnam has put the Nixon administration in a difficult position with its insistence that before the end of the month the United States sign the agreement that has been made public by Hanoi and essentially confirmed by Washington.

If this country's lingering reservations are as minor as presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger has indicated, it should not be impossible to resolve them quickly. If, however, President Thieu's demand for substantive changes in the terms of the accord is permitted to inhibit American policy, the momentum toward peace could be stalled if not shattered.

Mr. Thieu is demanding, among other things, the withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops as a condition for a cease-fire. This used to be President Nixon's condition also. Its abandonment by the President some time ago was undoubtedly a key factor among the mutual concessions that made the present agreement between Washington and Hanoi possible. Any attempt to resurrect this issue would certainly imperil the whole accord.

The Saigon regime is understandably apprehensive about the vague provisions for a political settlement in South Vietnam which—significantly—need not be accomplished before completion of a total American military withdrawal. The proposed National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord has no clear definition or responsibilities—at least as described so far—and the provision that it can act only in unanimity could be a formula for chaos. Nevertheless, Hanoi's undertaking to leave Thieu's gov-

ernment intact, at least in the initial stages of a settlement, represents a major concession from that side.

Americans should be under no illusions as Mr. Thieu obviously is not—about the possible consequences of the proposed solution.

Undisclosed provisions for international supervision of a cease-fire are so complex that Mr. Kissinger conceded that "only my colleague, Ambassador Sullivan, understands them completely." The chances for a breakdown in the cease-fire and political arrangements must be regarded as high. The most likely prospect is for a prolonged period of political chaos after the last GI departs.

But this was always so. The unambiguous core of the agreement lies in those sections which provide for the speedy withdrawal of all remaining American military personnel from South Vietnam and the concurrent release of American prisoners of war. This is no more nor less than critics of the administration's Indochina policy have been insisting completely." The chances for a breakdown in the cease-fire and political arrangements must be regarded as high. The most likely prospect is for a prolonged period of political chaos after the last GI departs.

It is notable that the freedom of American prisoners is not tied to the release of political prisoners by Saigon, as formerly demanded by the Communists. This fact, plus the administration's ability to withhold crucial air support from South Vietnamese troops if they should attempt to upset any cease-fire arrangement, sharply curtails President Thieu's leverage in his efforts to obstruct a settlement. But it is not yet clear whether the administration will proceed to end the conflict with Hanoi in case Mr. Thieu should continue to withhold his cooperation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Egypt and Russia

It is hard not to connect the dismissal of Egypt's war minister, Gen. Sadek, with the current state of Soviet-Egyptian relations and the recent visit to Moscow of Dr. Sidky, the prime minister. When President Sadat expelled the Russian military advisers last July, it was Gen. Sadek who was one of the foremost advocates of that course... The intention... appeared to be to cultivate diplomatic support in Western Europe and to initiate a more active military phase on the ground. These initiatives failed... because Egypt found Western Europe neither sufficiently powerful nor organized to fill the gap left by Russia... Because the Russians took with them more equipment than the Egyptians had expected...

Upon Dr. Sidky's return from Moscow he reported that the Russians had agreed to resume cooperation. Both sides are clearly cautious, but perhaps the Russians more so since they may feel chary of committing themselves again too deeply to the support

of the unpredictable President Sadat. It is hard to see why Gen. Sadek should have been dismissed at this time. Possibly the Russians made that some kind of precondition for resuming cooperation... or it may have been that military discipline was breaking down. Whatever the explanation, Egypt is clearly going through a phase of political instability which seems to cause little outward sign of concern either to Israel or to the United States.

—From the Times (London).

A Settlement in Vietnam

For Thieu and poor South Vietnam, the outlook for both is grim and unenviable. Peace in Communist eyes is only a method of pursuing victory by other means—means scarcely less bloody.

Mr. Nixon may rejoice, since he will emerge victorious, but from the free world's point of view he is the only victory and one which should properly be celebrated with a bowed head rather than a raised glass.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 30, 1897

PARIS—M. Scheurer-Kestner, Vice-President of the Senate, has now definitely expressed his firm conviction of the innocence of ex-Captain Dreyfus. He states that he intends to do everything in his power to obtain his acquittal and complete rehabilitation. More than this he absolutely refuses to say. What steps M. Scheurer-Kestner will take to reopen the Dreyfus case are at present unknown, but there are many possibilities.

RCME—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

PARIS—Signor Benito Mussolini and his "Black Shirts" are now masters of Rome and most of Italy. The King, acknowledging his mastery of the situation, yesterday afternoon asked Mussolini to form a Cabinet. It is expected that his Cabinet will be composed chiefly of Fascists, although there are only 40 Fascist Deputies in the Italian Chamber. Italy will thus have an unrepresentative government. Mussolini is not yet 40.

</

Eurobonds

New Issue Activity Hobbled By Doubts on Interest Rates

By Carl Ganz

Oct. 29 (NYT).—Activity in the international bond market remains abnormally low as borrowers and investors wait out the present uncertainty and size up the likely impact rates.

Yields spread over a wide range as the impending cease-fire in the Middle East as well as upcoming elections in the States and West Germany.

The ending of the war is to save money for the States (reducing the federal budget pressure on U.S. interest rates and a sympathetic fall in oil prices), erasing the war likely to be expensive and in no massive savings for the economy (or beneficial impact).

Richard Nixon is to be the winner in next election, the fact that he is free from re-election concerns and thus able to less popular economic policies also raises worries.

In the monetary front, it is not clear if Britain does repeat its fixed rate somewhere else. The devaluation will affect on the dollar's U.S. trade balance) and such frame, which could bring a new outbreak of currency adjustments. In these uncertainties, new activity lapsed in the sector of the Eurobond market with two issues planned but only two issues came off offer. Hilton's \$15 million 7 3/4 percent bonds were at \$975 for each \$1,000面值 certificate. To some, a discount, which put the maturity at 7.89 percent, sign of weakness. On both

the Swedish Investment Bank 7 3/4 percent, \$15-million offering was priced at 99 and was widely interpreted as showing that the dollar sector was going away from the 8 percent level.

News that Nansley Iron Finance is seeking \$25 million for 15 years at 8 percent made for some confusion, but the predominant view is that the size of the issue and the credit standing of the borrower prompted the managers to "play it safe" with an 8 percent coupon and does not signal a new cycle of 8 percent dollar bonds.

Still on offer is the \$15 million convertible for Saxon Industries, expected with a 5 3/4 percent coupon and a conversion premium of around 10 percent. Some banks have turned down the invitation to join the underwriting of this issue, reportedly on the basis that the firm's debt-to-equity ratio is too high and the earnings performance too spotty. Bankers Trust, one of the managers, reports that there have been "one or two" turnarounds, adding that this happens on many issues.

He noted that the stock has been described as somewhat speculative but has also been recommended as a good buy.

Prices for the most recent issues on the secondary market were little changed from the previous week with the Temecula 7 3/4s a touch weaker at 97 3/8 bid, 98 asked.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index	124.7	124.8	104.5
Currency in circ.	\$82,454,000	\$63,510,000	\$59,174,000
Total Loans	\$90,451,000	\$86,364,000	\$85,336,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,700,000	2,591,000	1,865,000
Auto production	206,000	206,345	183,882
Daily oil prod. (bbls.)	9,629,000	9,584,000	9,367,000
Freight car loadings	555,016	445,506	
Elec. Pow. kw-hr	33,126,000	22,417,000	28,632,000
Business failures	192	184	218

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Sept.	Prior Month	1971
Employed	582,222,000	51,972,000	\$79,451,000
Unemployed	4,827,000	4,857,000	5,846,000
Industrial production	115.2	114.5	107.1
Personal Income	\$845,750,000	\$840,860,000	\$867,200,000
Money supply	\$20,568,000	\$20,600,000	\$22,000,000
Consumer Price Index	126.2	125.7	122.2
Construction Contracts	187	188	154
Mfrs. Inv'tor's Ang.	104,588,000	103,888,000	101,288,000
Exports Ang.	4,201,700	4,012,200	3,677,700
Imports Ang.	4,664,300	4,561,400	3,928,200

*2000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100; all employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; industrial production, Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100; total loans and deposits are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R- Revised. S- Sept.

A frequently heard complaint is that both the dollar and deutsche mark markets are suffering from absence of top credit-rated borrowers whose offerings can assure some enthusiasm among investors.

While the gap in yields between dollar and non-dollar bonds is narrowing—as expected in the wake of last year's trading. (Continued on Page 12, Col. 6)

U.S. Economic News Continues on the Upbeat But Wall Street Remains Gloomy and Cautious

By Thomas E. Mullane

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Why Wall Street and investors have been so gloomy recently in the midst of so much upbeat economic news is one of the great enigmas of the day. The stock market's malaise recently prompted a leading economist to ask: "Is the market just a hypochondriac, or is there a hidden malignancy gnawing at its vital?"

and early this year, it correctly foreseen the economy's strong performance for 1973 and reflected that anticipation with a vigorous advance. Then, in late summer and early fall, it began reacting to the rumors of peace in Vietnam.

Having somewhat discounted those developments, the market

is now in need of another stimulant—and many analysts believe it will soon have it in a cease-fire agreement in Southeast Asia.

Most analysts believe the market will obtain a strong psychological lift as a cease-fire in Vietnam eliminates many of the political and social distractions that have been so divisive in this country, permits policymakers in Washington to follow a course that will help moderate inflationary expectations—allowing them to terminate economic controls sooner than expected—and provides strength and confidence for the dollar overseas, encouraging a greater flow of investment funds into the United States from abroad.

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security affairs, had a bigger impact on the stock market last week than any other force. In fact, many brokers were calling it the "Kissinger market."

His maneuverings in Paris and Saigon and his triumphant return to Washington to announce that "peace is at hand" captured the attention of investors. Buying moved into the market, dispelling some of the gloom that had enveloped Wall Street.

But when the week was over, the Dow Jones industrial average and other popular indicators had not recorded dramatic gains.

After all, nobody had yet signed a peace agreement, the fighting was continuing in Vietnam and stumbling blocks could be struck on the road to a cease-fire.

The D-J closed Friday at \$46.62, up 3.61 points for the week, after recording losses both Thursday and Friday following strong gains earlier. Trading was heavy, averaging 16.63 million shares a day, far above the lethargic levels that have prevailed for nearly six months.

The outlook was for investors to continue to be attuned to developments on the peace front.

Stock traders were active again during the week. They accounted for much of the volume among the most heavily traded stocks. The flow of third-quarter earnings reports was heavy too, producing varying market reactions.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hanmer

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Buoyed by reports that a Vietnam peace settlement is near, prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market made slight gains last week in moderate trading.

Prices in both markets made their biggest gains on Thursday after Henry A. Kissinger confirmed that "peace is at hand" in Indochina.

Until Thursday, prices had drifted mostly lower. They opened somewhat higher on Monday on peace rumors and then declined during the next two days. After Thursday's upswing they closed mixed.

One broker commented that until the public returns to the market, the peace rallies won't be sustained for any length of time.

Another broker noted that the key to the market's future wasn't peace but the economy. He said that although the economy has been improving and third-quarter corporate earnings have been bullish, "the public still needs more convincing before they get off the sidelines and re-enter the market."

The better tone of the market was reflected in the performance of the NASDAQ industry index, which closed on Friday at 127.36, up 0.79 from the close of the preceding week.

The exchange's price index also improved and added 0.17 to the week at 25.89.

Turnover on the exchange expanded to 16,715,000 shares from 14,312,000 shares in the preceding week as institutional interest perked up. A total of 71 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands last week against 37 blocks the week before.

Volume leader last week on the Amex was Champion Home Builders, which lost 2 1/8 to 14 5/8 on a turnover of 842,500 shares.

In the Counter market, Snap-On Tools moved ahead 4 points last week to 54. The company is expected to report improved earnings for the third quarter.

H. F. Ahmanson Co., the holding company of the largest savings and loan company in the United States, added 2 to 31 7/8. The company went public two weeks ago at 28.

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

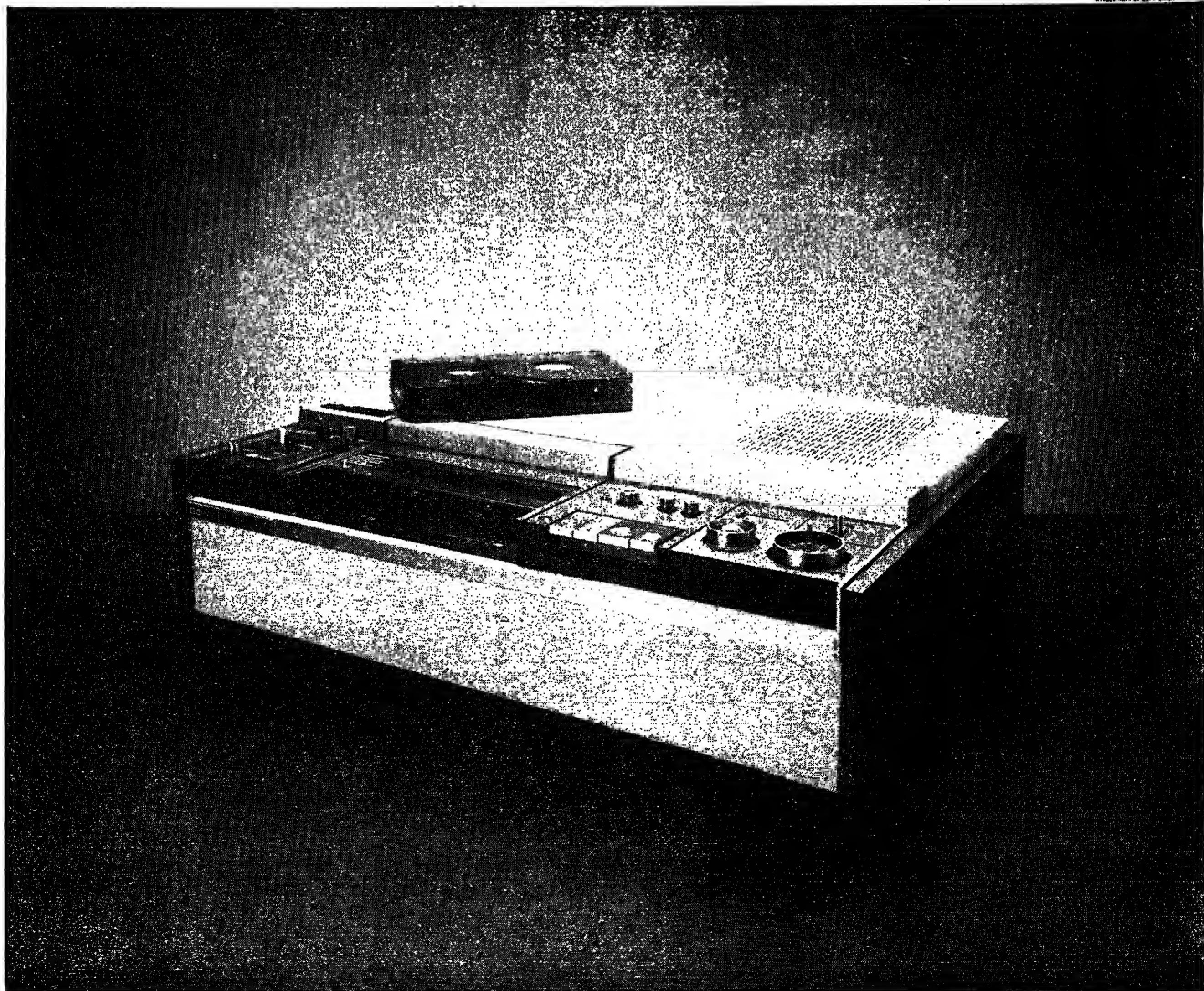
Net High Low Last Chg.

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

**Man might
conquer disease, stop
crime
and save his
environment with
the help of
this little machine.**

© 1972 by Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.



don't miss

It's a revolutionary new means of communication.

And if you wonder whether that's enough to change the world — remember the invention of the printing press.

Instead of printed words, the Sony U-matic Videocassette Player-Recorder uses television pictures and sound.

It's television you program yourself. Television you play back at will.

If you have something to say or demonstrate, it records your "program" on a color videocassette the size of a book.

To receive a program, you just insert the programmed cassette, and plug the U-matic into a TV set. At once, your program appears on the screen.

The uses of this little machine boggle the mind.

It could, for instance, solve one of the biggest problems in the conquest of cancer.

Getting new developments out to doctors — fast.

Today, 1 out of 3 cancer patients is saved. It could be 1 out of 2, if doctors just had access to all the present knowledge.

With this little machine, they can.

Suppose a cancer specialist has some valid success with a new form of treatment.

He doesn't wait to present a paper at some future medical convention.

Right then and there, he records his technique on a U-matic color videocassette. Thousands of

copies are made and mailed out.

Within days, thousands of doctors in hospitals and private offices have seen the technique on their U-matic, and can put it to use.

Knowledge snowballs.

You can see the possibilities: Long-distance teamwork among police in different cities. Among ecologists all over the world.

A communications explosion in education, business, industry.

What makes the U-matic so especially useful is that a program can come from many sources.

It could be something shot "live" right on the spot.

Existing tape. Film. Anything you can see or hear.

You can also buy or rent pre-programmed cassettes.

On hundreds of subjects, from riot control to golf technique.

Perhaps, some day, there'll be a U-matic in every living room.

But right now, as fast as Sony can turn them out, these little machines head for laboratories, schoolrooms, conference rooms, showrooms and factories.

Already, by the thousands, they are changing our world.

THE SONY® U-MATIC*

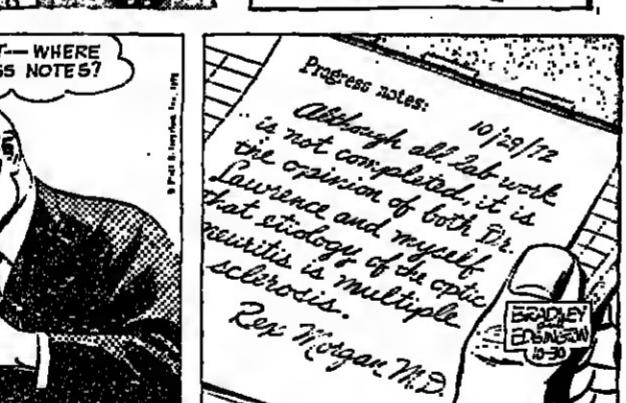
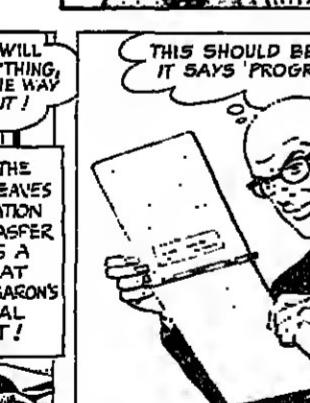
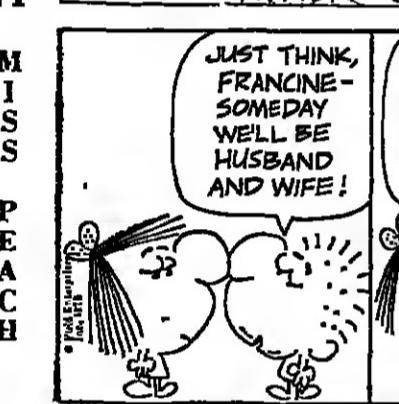
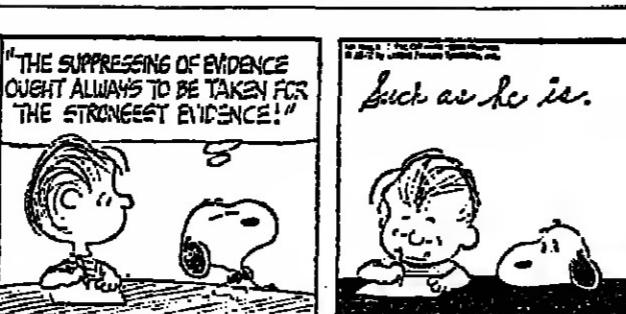
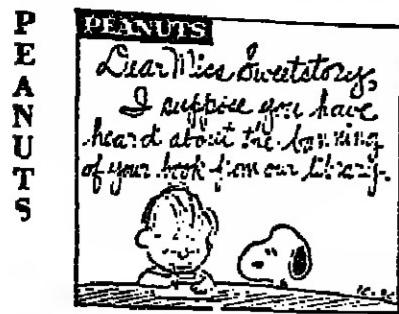
color videocassette system

New York Bond Sales

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Chg
Bonds Net
Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Chg

(Continued from Page 12)

	Bonds	\$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net	Chg
U.S. Govt	CV5622	95	98	96	95	-	-
Federal	641457	147	162	127	127	-	-
Federal	735186	22	22	20	20	-	-
Mo Co	735202	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735203	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735204	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735205	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735206	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735207	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735208	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735209	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735210	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735211	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735212	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735213	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735214	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735215	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735216	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735217	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735218	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735219	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735220	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735221	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735222	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735223	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735224	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735225	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735226	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735227	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735228	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735229	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735230	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735231	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735232	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735233	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735234	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735235	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735236	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735237	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735238	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735239	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735240	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735241	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735242	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735243	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735244	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735245	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735246	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735247	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735248	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735249	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735250	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735251	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735252	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735253	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735254	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735255	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735256	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735257	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735258	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735259	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735260	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735261	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735262	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735263	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735264	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735265	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735266	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735267	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735268	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735269	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735270	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735271	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735272	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735273	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735274	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735275	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735276	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735277	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735278	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735279	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735280	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735281	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735282	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735283	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735284	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735285	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735286	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735287	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735288	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735289	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735290	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735291	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735292	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735293	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735294	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735295	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735296	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735297	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735298	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735299	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735300	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735301	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735302	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735303	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735304	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735305	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735306	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735307	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735308	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735309	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735310	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735311	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735312	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735313	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735314	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735315	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735316	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735317	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735318	22	20	19	19	-	-
Mo Co	735319	22	20	1			



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal played in this year's Tournament of Champions in Deauville, France, West displayed expert self-control. Judging that his side would not do well in attack, he passed with a powerful hand when North's one-club bid received a response of one spade.

However, when he heard his opponents climb to four spades, West could restrain himself no longer. He doubled, confidently expecting to make four tricks in spades and diamonds, with perhaps a bonus to come in the other suits. His assessment would have been right if he had made the risky-looking lead of a spade king, which would have sacrificed a trump trick but presented a diamond ruff. But he made a normal lead, the diamond ace, and South was in a position to make his contract with the help provided by the double.

At the second trick West shifted to a club and the ace was taken in dummy. The declarer then led to the heart king, finessed the jack with some confidence, and discarded his remaining club on the heart ace. He ruffed a club and played the diamond queen, ruffing in dummy when West covered with the king. The position was now this:

NORTH

♦ 97

♥ —

♦ —

♦ J1054

WEST

♦ KQJ4

♥ —

♦ 8

♦ K

SOUTH

♦ A10865

♥ K6

♦ QJ109

♦ 92

EAST

♦ 3

♥ 97

♦ 76543

♦ K86

♦ Q7

Dbl.

Pass

Pass

West led the diamond ace.

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

North

♦ 1

Pass

♦ 2

Pass

♦ 2

Pass

♦ 4

Observer**Surviving the Peace**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Sexton is depressed about the Vietnam war ending. He is only 40 years old and, therefore, cannot remember what it was like to live in a world without a Vietnam war. He has doubts about his ability to survive in such a world.

Night before last, for example, there was a distressing example of the kind of problem he confronts. He had held a dinner party and there had been no terrible quarrel between guests about the war to spoil it.

"What do you quarrel about at dinner parties when there's no Vietnam war?" he asked.

"That's easy, Sexton," I told him. "You quarrel about the New Deal."

"What's the New Deal?" he asked. "And how do you tell the hawks from the doves on the New Deal?"

"There are no hawks and doves, Sexton. There is just the Blue Eagle. You are either for the Blue Eagle or against the Blue Eagle."

Sexton said he could not survive in a world where he had to be passionate about Blue Eagles. Peace was all right, but he was afraid that it meant the end of the world as he had known it. His son Paxton was also distressed.

Paxton is in college and he wants to know what college students do when there is no Vietnam war to demonstrate against, demonstrate for or demonstrate indifference toward.

"What you do, Paxton," I tried to tell the boy, "is buy a lot of goldfish and get a lot of the brothers together at the fraternity house and start swallowing."

"Or—" his look of contempt was awesome—"you get yourselves a telephone booth and all the brothers start crowding in together until—"

Paxton said that if that was campus life in a world without a Vietnam war, it was no wonder we had got ourselves into the Vietnam war. What reasons were there, he demanded to know, for despising the Establishment in a world without a Vietnam war.

"In a world without a Vietnam war, Paxton, students despise the



Baker

Establishment for supporting subsidized football on campus."

Maxwell, who is Paxton's younger brother, fears that there will be no political purpose left in a world without a Vietnam war. Maxwell is proud of his patriotic zeal; his heroes are H. R. Haldeman and Robert S. McNamara—and he can see no point in living in a world in which presidents do not have to be supported against dastardly dissent and attack.

"Even in a world without a Vietnam war, Maxwell," I assured him, "there is always need of men who will support the president, for dissenters and attackers are always being beaten to the poor fellows."

"Don't bore me with cheap generalizations," cried Maxwell. "Just give me a president to support!"

Well, Maxwell, before there was a Vietnam war, President Herbert Hoover was terribly abused, and those people who supported presidents always supported Herbert Hoover."

Caxton, who is Sexton's brother-in-law, is utterly without interest in philosophy, morality, politics or warfare, but he is immensely fond of watching television.

"How can I see real deaths happen live on film in a world without a Vietnam war?" he moaned the other evening, as he switched from channel to channel in the hope of picking up a little combat footage on the early-evening news shows. It was useless, of course. There was nothing but Kissinger talking about peace.

"In a world without a Vietnam war, Caxton," I explained, "what you do is go to the movies and see oewswell film of Americans and Russians and Englishmen killing and being killed by their fleshly enemies, the Germans and Japanese."

"Pay movie prices!" Caxton cried. "For newsreel killings that may be days, even weeks old! When I've become accustomed to seeing them the day they happened? Free. On television. Is that what a world without a Vietnam war is like?"

I told him that we oldtimers who remembered it, remembered it as rather a pleasant place, for all that. Caxton wasn't listening. He was in a towering Vietnam-war rage.

"It sounds like a plot by those damned pay-television people!" he roared.

Peace—it's strange.